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ABSTRACT

This is the fourth in a series of reports that provide a comprehensive look at the external environment impacting Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD), California. It summarizes the social, economic, and political changes at the state and national levels in general, and in the Sacramento-Yolo Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area served by the LRCCD. The report also projects total enrollment into the next millennium at the district level and for each of the LRCCD colleges: American River College, Cosumnes River College, and Sacramento City College. The report contains these sections: (1) "Demographic Trends-General Population, Special Population Groups, School-Age Population and High School Graduates"; (2) "Economic Trends-Employment by Industry/Occupation, Sector Growth, Indicators of Poverty"; (3) "Education Performance Trends-Education Attainment and K-12 Performance, Including Standardized Tests, Dropout Rates, UC/CSU Eligibility"; (4) "Political Trends Impacting the District"; (5) "Projected Enrollment Trends for the District"; and (6) "Summary Observations-External Scan 2002." The population of the area is projected to continue to grow by 17.5% to 1.90 million by 2010 and to 2.04 million by 2015. The communities form which the bulk of this growth is likely are identified. It is also likely that the district will see growing numbers of students who speak a language other than English at home. Data are also provided about the occupations that will increase to the greatest degree in the projected future. (Contains 60 charts.) (SLD)

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External Scan 2002
Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area

December 2002

Office of Institutional Research
Los Rios Community College District

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Los Rios Community College District
Office of Institutional Research

External Scan 2002
Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area

December 2002

This is the fourth in a series of reports that provide a comprehensive look at the external environment impacting Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD). It summarizes the social, economic and political changes at the state and national levels, in general, and in the Sacramento-Yolo Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) served by LRCCD, more specifically, which are shaping the future for the District. In addition, this report projects total enrollment into the next millennium at the district level and for each Los Rios college -- American River College (ARC), Cosumnes River College (CRC) and Sacramento City College (SCC).

The *External Scan 2002 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area* also serves as a companion piece to the *2002 Environmental Scan Report Card*, a much more comprehensive *internal* overview that describes the District's student population and how effectively it is being served by the District and its colleges. Together, these two documents provide important information about the changing forces affecting LRCCD as it moves forward in the 21st century. By monitoring these changes, the District will be in a better position to plan a direction that will best serve its students and Greater Sacramento.

Some data used for the analysis in this report are available at the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA level. Served by the three Los Rios colleges, the CMSA includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties and will often be referred to as Greater Sacramento. Other data are only available at the primary Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level and will be referred to as Sacramento MSA. This area includes El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento counties only. Where possible, analysis has also been provided for the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges -- El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo counties -- for the first time with this year's report; these counties of the CMSA are referred to as the "LRCCD 3-County Service Area".

The *External Scan 2002 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area*, which is detailed on the following pages, includes these six sections:

- **Part I:** **Demographic Trends -- General Population, Special Population Groups, School-Age Population and High School Graduates**
- **Part II:** **Economic Trends -- Employment by Industry/Occupation, Sector Growth, Indicators of Poverty**
- **Part III:** **Education Performance Trends -- Education Attainment and K-12 Performance, including Standardized Tests, Dropout Rates, UC/CSU Eligibility**
- **Part IV:** **Political Trends Impacting the District**
- **Part V:** **Projected Enrollment Trends for the District**
- **Part VI:** **Summary Observations -- External Scan 2002**

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Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Total Population: Changes through 2002

Chart 1
Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1980 through 2002

	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census	2001	2002	2-Year % Change: 2000 to 2002	11-Year % Change: 1990 to 2002	21-Year % Change: 1980 to 2002
El Dorado County*	85,812	125,995	156,299	161,600	163,600	4.7	29.8	88.3
Placer County	117,247	172,796	248,399	254,900	264,900	6.6	53.3	117.4
Sacramento County*	783,381	1,041,219	1,223,499	1,247,800	1,279,900	4.6	22.9	59.3
Yolo County*	113,374	141,210	168,660	171,800	176,300	4.5	24.8	51.5
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	982,567	1,308,424	1,548,458	1,581,200	1,619,800	4.6	23.8	60.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,099,814	1,481,220	1,796,857	1,836,100	1,884,700	4.9	27.2	66.9
California	23,668,562	29,758,213	33,871,648	34,385,000	35,037,000	3.4	17.7	45.3
U.S.	226,546,000	248,765,000	281,421,906	283,474,000	286,200,000	1.7	15.0	25.1

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
January 1 population (except census years-- 4/1)
Source:
U. S. Bureau of the Census; California Department of Finance.

Population Change
With a January 2002 population of 1.88 million, Greater Sacramento is among the fastest growing metropolitan areas, not only in California but in the entire U.S., posting a 66.9% increase in population between 1980 and 2002, well above the state's 45.3% and the nation's 25.1% increases. Growth for the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges grew by 60.9%.

Three counties in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA saw high one-year growth in January 2002 from January 2001 population: Placer County ranked 1st statewide with a 3.92% rate of growth, Yolo County ranked 6th with 2.62% growth and Sacramento County ranked 8th with 2.57% growth. In terms of the number of new residents, Sacramento County ranked 6th, while Yolo and Placer counties ranked 24th and 30th, respectively. Sacramento County is the 8th largest county in the state in terms of total population in 2002. El Dorado County's one-year rate of growth was 1.24%, ranking them 36th for growth rate and 30th for numerical growth in 2002.

Importance of This Change
As the population has continued to grow in Greater Sacramento, Los Rios colleges have seen greater demands placed upon their educational resources, both facilities and programs, as they attempt to sustain the growing workforce necessary for the area's economic well being.

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Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Total Population: Changes to the Year 2020

Chart 2
Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: at 2010, 2015 and 2020

	2002[1]	2010	2015	2020	Projected % Change to 2010	Projected % Change to 2015	Projected % Change to 2020
El Dorado County*	163,600	212,000	232,900	252,900	29.6	42.4	54.6
Placer County	264,900	339,300	373,400	406,900	28.1	41.0	53.6
Sacramento County*	1,279,900	1,486,500	1,591,100	1,707,600	16.1	24.3	33.4
Yolo County*	176,300	205,000	219,500	236,400	16.3	24.5	34.1
LRCCD 3-County* Service Area	1,619,800	1,903,500	2,043,500	2,196,900	17.5	26.2	35.6
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,884,700	2,242,800	2,416,900	2,603,800	19.0	28.2	38.2
California	35,037,000	40,262,400	42,711,200	45,821,900	14.9	21.9	30.8
U.S.	286,200,000	299,862,000	312,268,000	324,927,000	4.8	9.1	13.5

Technical Notes:
Base year of projections for CA and counties is 2000; base year for U.S. is 1998.
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Actual population estimates for 2001.
Source:
U. S. Bureau of the Census; California Department of Finance.

Projected Population Change
According to projections by the California Department of Finance, total population in Greater Sacramento is projected to grow by 19.0% between 2002 and 2010 and by 17.5% in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges. This compares to projected state growth of 14.9% and the nation's 4.8%.

By the year 2020, Greater Sacramento is expected to grow by 38.2% over its 2002 levels, compared with the state's 30.8% and the nation's 13.5%. The three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 35.6%.

Importance of This Change
Not only has Greater Sacramento seen tremendous growth over the last 20 years, the area will grow substantially over the next 20 years, and beyond. Evaluation of population changes as they relate to plans for facility and program development are critical to the district's ability to meet educational needs of the area's workforce for the future.

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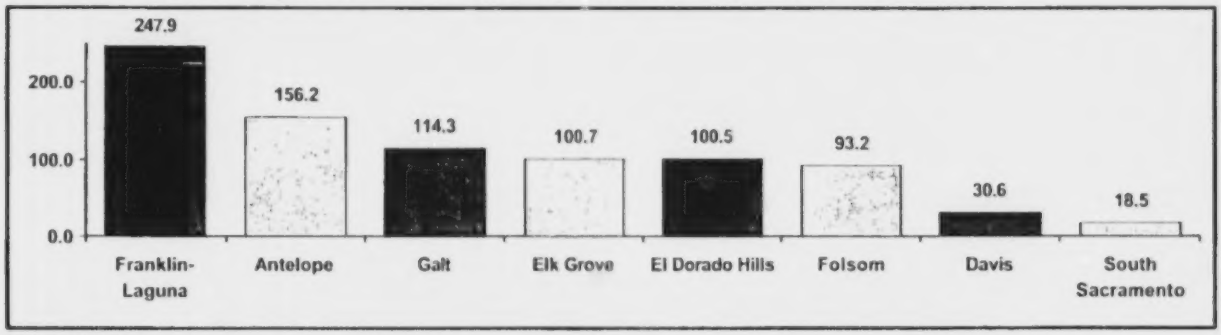
Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Community Level Population: Changes through 2001

Chart 3
Communities in the LRCCD Service Area with the Largest Rate of Population Change: 1990 to 2001



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.
Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates for Regional Analysis Districts*.

Growing Communities

- As displayed in the chart above, eight communities in the LRCCD service area saw rates of population growth of 18.5% or more from 1990 to 2001, adding approximately 8,000 or more new residents

- Due to their size, there are three communities where the rates of growth were much lower, at 8.4%, 14.7% and 11.0%, respectively. However, they still added approximately 8,000 or more residents:

Community	Population Increase during the 1990s	Total in 2001	College Service Area
North Sacramento	8,209	62,246	SCC
Citrus Heights	7,966	105,758	ARC & FLC
Land Park, Pocket & Meadowview	11,910	120,661	SCC

- In terms of the actual number of new residents, the following communities saw the greatest population gain:

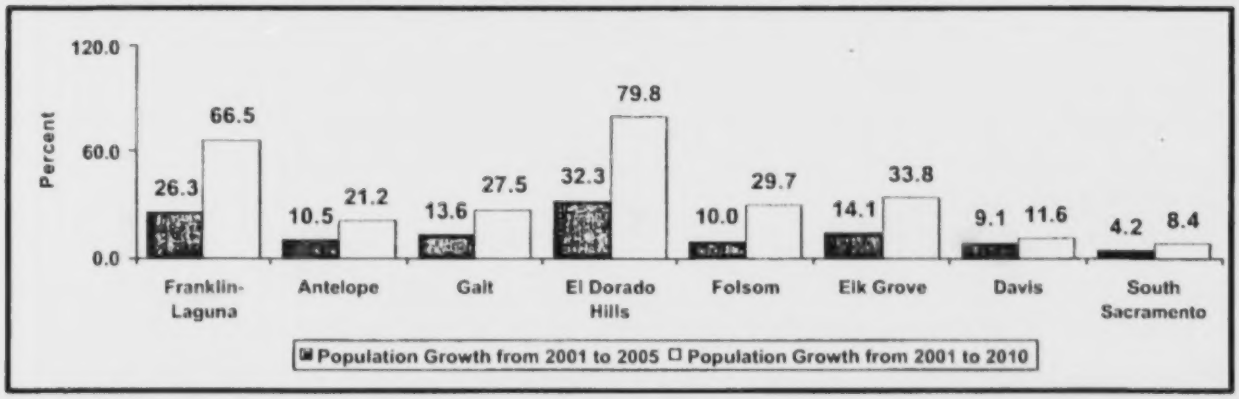
Community	Population Increase during the 1990s	Total in 2001	College Service Area
Franklin-Laguna	36,841	51,700	CRC
Folsom	27,600	57,200	FLC
South Sacramento	24,436	156,205	CRC & SCC
Elk Grove	22,678	45,201	CRC
Antelope	19,088	31,309	ARC
Davis	16,519	70,532	SCC

Importance of This Change
Understanding population growth by community provides important information for recruiting new students to the colleges, as well as locating off-campus programs to meet community needs.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Community Level Population: Changes to the Year 2010

Chart 4
Communities in Greater Sacramento Projected to See Large Rates of Population Change: 2001 through 2010



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.
Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates and Projections for Regional Analysis Districts*.

Growing Communities

- Some of the communities in the LRCCD service area that saw substantial population growth between 1990 and 2001 are expected to see continued growth through 2005 and 2010.

- Though the rate of growth varies, increases in the actual number of residents from 2001 through 2010 are projected to be large for the following communities (increasing by 13,000 or more residents):

Community	Population Increase: 2001 to 2010	Total by 2010	College Service Area
Franklin-Laguna	34,402	86,102	CRC
Folsom	16,985	74,185	FLC
El Dorado Hills	16,895	38,079	FLC
Elk Grove	15,283	60,484	CRC
South Sacramento	13,193	169,398	CRC & SCC

- The remaining three communities saw strong growth through the 1990s but are now projected to see more limited growth through 2010, compared to the five communities mentioned above:

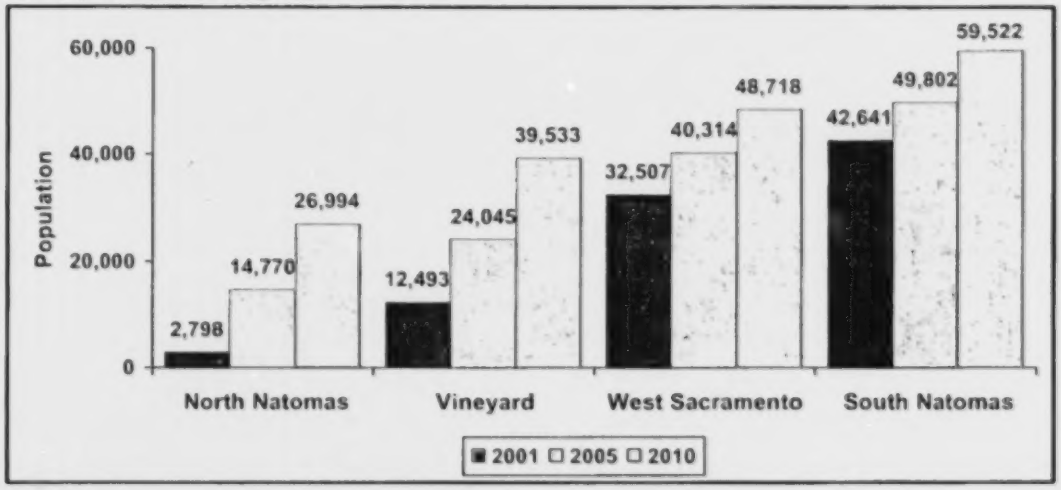
Community	Population Increase: 2001 to 2010	Total by 2010	College Service Area
Davis	8,186	78,718	SCC
Galt	6,634	37,943	CRC
Antelope	6,073	28,186	ARC

Importance of This Change
Understanding which communities will grow over the next decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Slow-Growth Communities of the 1990s in the LRCCD Service Area Now Expected to Grow

Chart 5
Communities in Greater Sacramento with Limited Growth during the 1990s, But Are Projected to Grow: Total Population, 2001 through 2010



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.
Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates and Projections for Regional Analysis Districts*.

Growing Communities
This chart shows the four communities served by Los Rios colleges that had limited growth from 1990 through 2001, but are expected to grow substantially over the next decade.

Total population in each of these four communities is projected to increase by 16,200 or more residents by 2005 and by 18,700 or more residents by 2010:

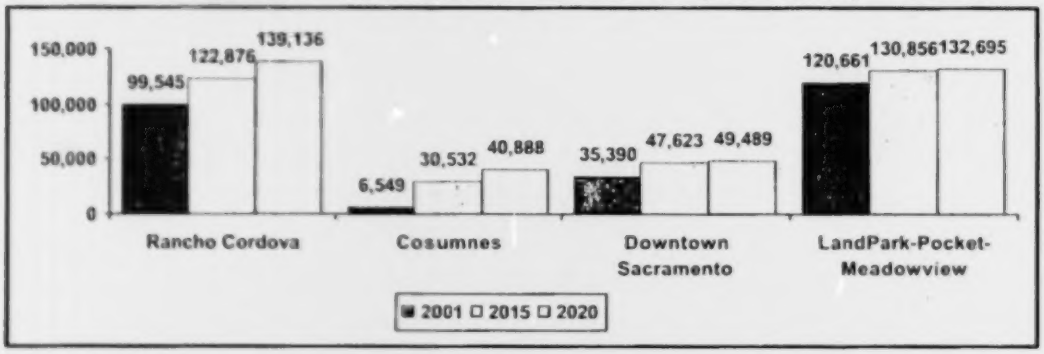
Community	Population in 2001	Projected Increase: 2001 to 2005	Projected Increase: 2001 to 2010	College Service Area
North Natomas	2,798	24,196	33,922	ARC
Vineyard	12,493	27,040	41,730	CRC & SCC
West Sacramento	32,507	16,211	25,558	SCC
South Natomas	42,641	16,881	18,727	ARC

Importance of This Change
Understanding which *slower-growth* communities will begin dramatic growth over the next decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Slow-Growth Communities of the 1990s through 2010 in the LRCCD Service Area That Are Expected to Grow in the following Decade through 2020

Chart 6
Communities with Limited Growth during the 1990s and the 2000s That Are Projected to Grow by 2015 and 2020



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.
Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates and Projections for Regional Analysis Districts*.

Growing Communities

- This chart shows communities that have seen slow growth during the 1990s, which are expected to see limited growth through 2010. However, during the following decade (2011 through 2020) growth in these areas will be substantial.
- By 2015 there will be more than 10,000 new residents in each of these four communities and over 12,000 new residents by 2020....

Community	Population in 2001	Projected Increase: 2001 to 2005	Projected Increase: 2001 to 2010	Projected Increase: 2001 to 2015	Projected Increase: 2001 to 2020	College Service Area
Rancho Cordova	99,545	3,165	5,455	23,331	39,591	FLC
Cosumnes	6,549	-96	10,948	23,983	34,339	CRC
Downtown Sacramento	35,390	3,244	8,063	12,233	14,099	SCC
Land Park, Pocket & Meadowview	120,661	685	5,447	10,195	12,034	SCC

Importance of This Change
Understanding which *additional* communities will grow at a smaller rate during the current decade but more rapidly during the one that follows is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Population by Age: Census 2000

Chart 7
Median Age of the Population: 1990 and 2000 Census

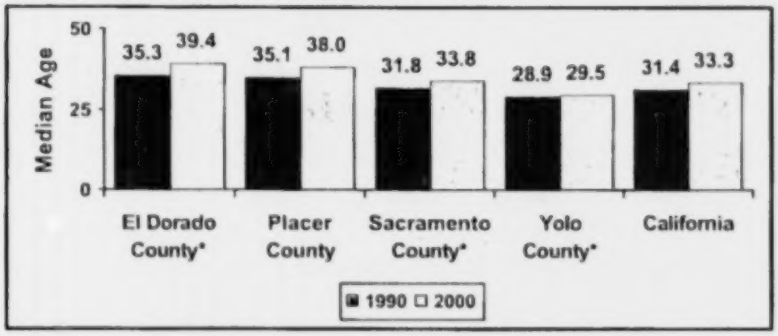
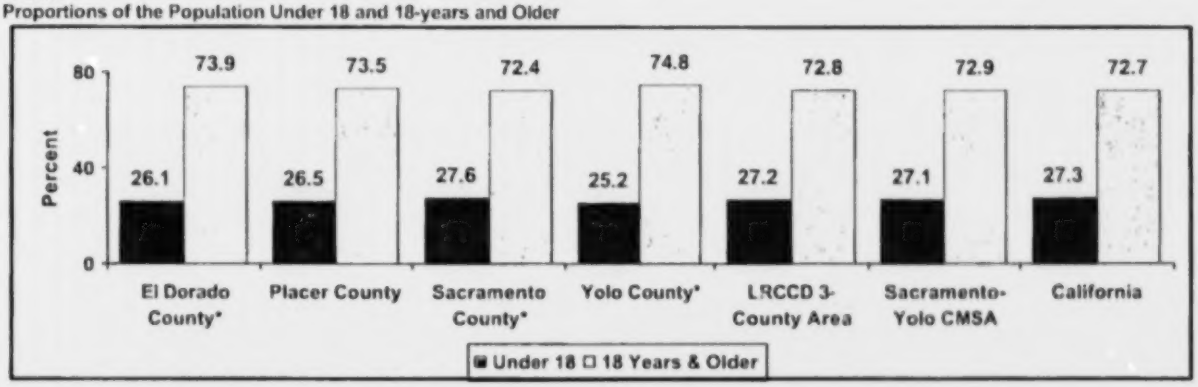


Chart 8
Proportions of the Population Under 18 and 18-years and Older



Technical Note for Charts 7 and 8:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source for Charts 7 and 8:
U S Bureau of the Census, *Profile of the General Demographic Characteristics*, 1990 and 2000.

Age Changes in the Population
Chart 7 shows that, in general, Greater Sacramento's population is aging; all four counties of the area have an older median age than was the case in 1990.

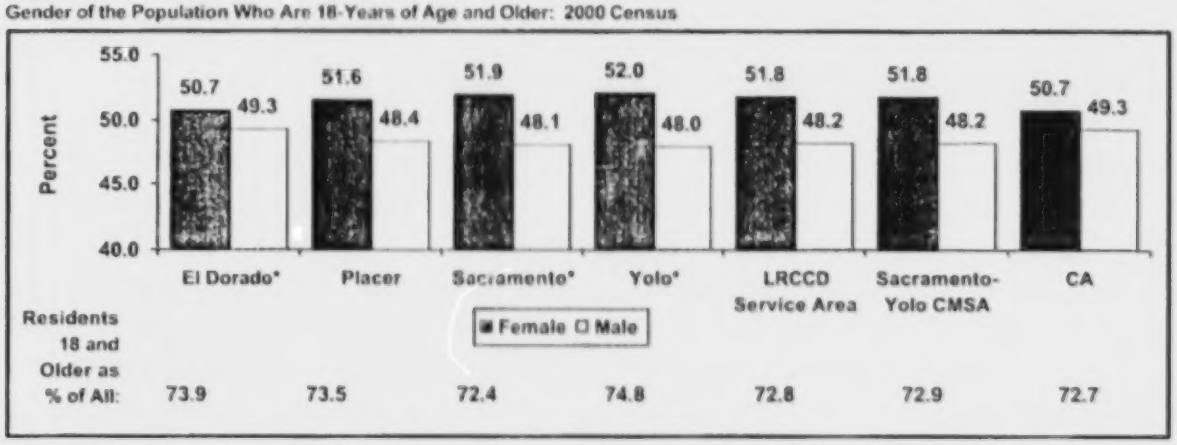
However, there has also been substantial growth in the number of residents under the age of 18. In two of the four counties of Greater Sacramento, there is a slightly higher proportion of residents under 18 than was the case in 1990; Sacramento County's 27.6% is up from 26.4% and Yolo County's 25.2% is up from 24.1% of the total population in 1990. The highest proportion of the population under the age of 18 in the Greater Sacramento Area resides in Sacramento County. Moreover, Sacramento is the home county to 69.4% of all residents under age 18 in Greater Sacramento and to 80.2% of all residents under age 18 in the three-county area served by Los Rios Community College District.

Importance of This Change
Reviewing the evolving age structure of the area served by Los Rios has important implications for understanding who will be likely to seek education at the district colleges in the future and what the student age mix might be. Understanding how the population shifts by county provides important information for program and facility planning.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Population 18-Years of Age and Older by Gender in 2000

Chart 9
Gender of the Population Who Are 18-Years of Age and Older: 2000 Census



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source:
Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

Gender of the Population Served by Los Rios Colleges
Chart 9 shows that, in general, the proportion of the population in the LRCCD Service Area that is primarily served by Los Rios colleges is slightly more female than male, which is slightly higher than but similar to the proportion of females in the California population; 51.8% of the service area residents who are 18-years and older are female and 48.2% are male, compared to the state's respective proportions of 50.7 % and 49.3%.

At 74.8% of the total population, Yolo County has the largest proportion of residents, who are 18-years and older. El Dorado County follows with 73.9% of its population 18-years and older. The LRCCD Service Area's 72.8% is almost exactly the same as California's 72.7%.

Importance of This Change
Residents who are 18-years and older make up the primary age group served by Los Rios colleges. Reviewing gender of this age group suggests the probable gender distribution that the colleges might expect to be enrolling. Understanding the gender distribution of the population provides important information for program planning.

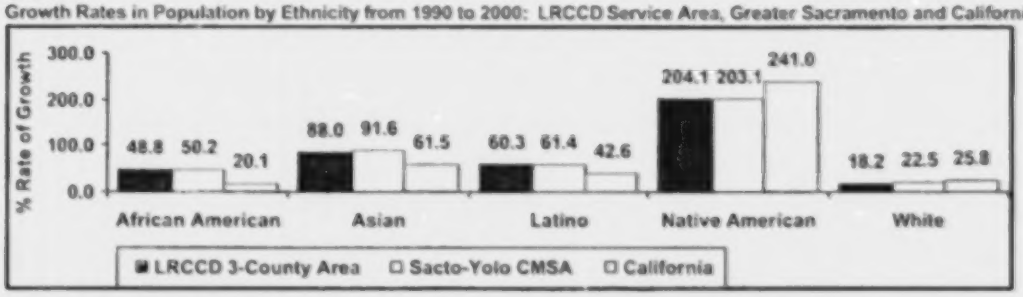
Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Chart 10
Proportions of the Population by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: Census 2000

	El Dorado County*	Placer County	Sacramento County*	Yolo County*	LRCCD 3-Co. Service Area	Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	California
African American	0.7	1.1	10.1	2.3	8.3	7.4	6.3
Asian	3.0	4.0	12.6	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.9
Latino	8.6	8.9	14.2	22.5	14.6	13.8	27.4
Native American	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6
White	85.6	84.3	60.8	62.6	63.4	66.2	53.8

Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Chart 11
Growth Rates in Population by Ethnicity from 1990 to 2000: LRCCD Service Area, Greater Sacramento and California



Technical Note for Charts 10 and 11:
The Latino category overlaps others. All other ethnic categories reflect the race and mixed races thereof.
Sources for Charts 10 and 11:
Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*. Figures reflecting the 2000 Census data reflect each race/ethnicity and mixed races/ethnicities thereof.

Ethnic Composition of Greater Sacramento's Population

In 2000, 7.4% of the Greater Sacramento population was African American, 10.4% was Asian/Pacific Islander, 13.8% was Latino, 2.1% was Native American and 66.2% was white. The ethnic minority composition for the three-county area served by Los Rios is slightly higher with only 63.4% of the population white compared to 66.2% for the entire Greater Sacramento Area. Yolo County has the highest proportion of Latino population (22.5% of the total). Both Sacramento and Yolo counties are far more ethnically diverse; only 60.8% of Sacramento County's population is white and 62.6% of Yolo County's is, compared to El Dorado County's 85.6% and Placer County's 84.3%. These proportions compare with the state's 6.3% African American population, 10.9% Asian/Pacific Islander population, 27.4% Latino population, 1.6% Native American population and 53.8% white population. The ethnic composition of California's population has changed dramatically over the last decade. Likewise, the ethnic composition of Greater Sacramento is also evolving, although the proportion comprised by ethnic minorities is smaller than is the case statewide. In 1990 whites made up 71.4% of LRCCD's 3-County Service Area, dropping to 67.4% by 1998 and to 63.4% by Census 2000; California's 57.4% white population in 1990 dropped to 51.6% by 1998, but increased to 53.8% by Census 2000. Note that the proportions reported in the 2000 Census include individuals who declared a specific race alone or in combination with one or more other races. The LRCCD 3-County Service Area continues substantial growth in its ethnic minority population. Chart 10 above shows that the Greater Sacramento's rate of growth is substantially larger across African American, Asian and Latino ethnic groups, compared to the state's slightly larger rate of growth in white residents.

Importance of These Changes

Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly growth of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Support services that are needed may be different for student groups that have traditionally been under-represented, as their numbers continue to increase.

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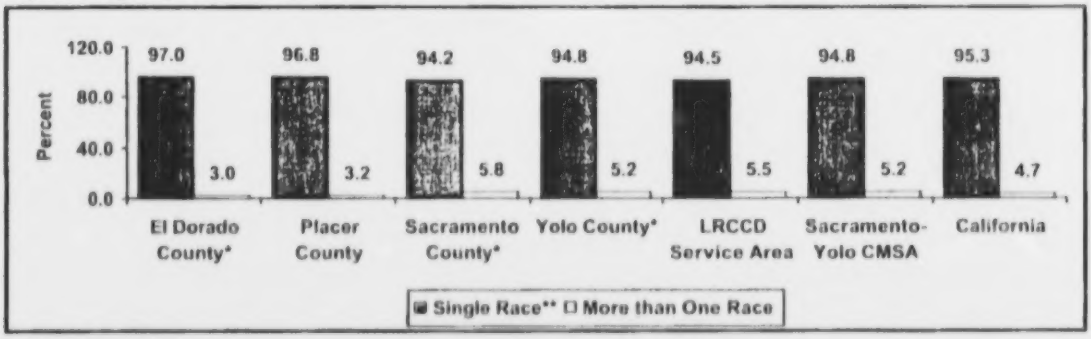
Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Chart 12
Population by Single Race and Multi-Race in Greater Sacramento and California: Census 2000



Technical Notes:
* Counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
** These proportions include those residents declaring only one race but who may also have declared that they were Latino/Hispanic on the separate question that was asked.

Source:
Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

Multi-Race Population

Both Sacramento and Yolo counties have a slightly higher proportion of the population who declared more than one ethnicity/race compared to California as a whole; 5.8% of residents in Sacramento County and 5.2% of residents in Yolo County declared more than one race, while 4.7% did so across the state. As such, 5.5% of the population of LRCCD's Service Area is of more than one race.

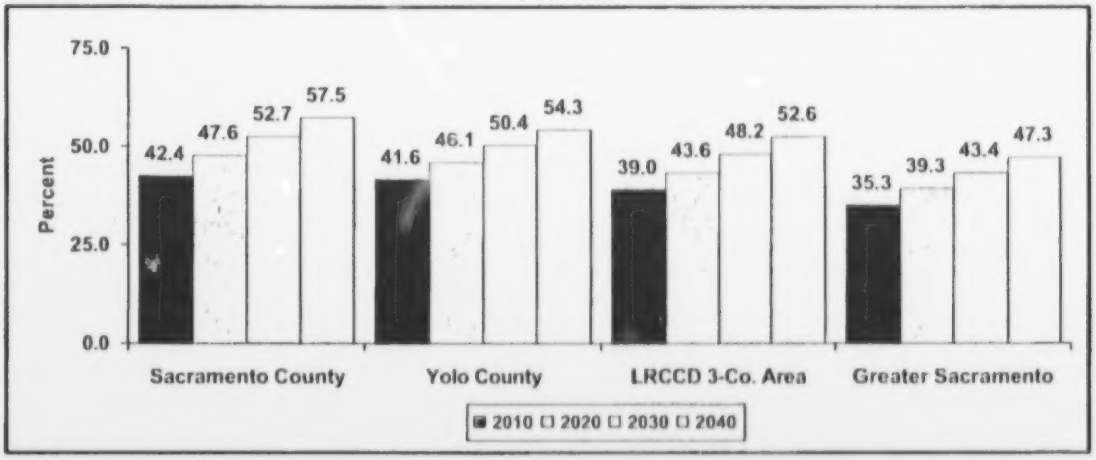
Importance of This Change

Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly noting that the LRCCD Service Area has more residents of mixed races than is the case statewide, adds a new dimension of understanding about the ethnicity of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Support services of interest may or may not be slightly different for these students, but are worthy of consideration.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the Total Population through 2040

Chart 13
Projected Non-White Population as a Proportion of Total Population in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA: 2010, 2020, 2030 and 2040



Source:
CA Dept. of Finance, *County Population Projections with Age, Sex and Race/Ethnic Detail*, December 1998.

Projected Population Changes by Ethnicity
This trend toward a more ethnically diverse population is projected to continue over the next ten years and beyond, not just for the city of Sacramento, but also for Greater Sacramento, in general. The chart above displays the changing population projections for the four-county area of Greater Sacramento, as well as for the slightly smaller three-county area served by LRCCD (El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo counties). Almost half of the population in the four-county area will be non-white by 2040, while more than half in both Sacramento and Yolo counties will be by 2030. Together, Sacramento and Yolo counties account for 78.0% of the CMSA population.

By 2030, 19.5% of Sacramento County residents will be of Latino origin and 19.5% will be Asian, as well; 12.5% will be African American and 1.1%, Native American. A larger proportion of Yolo County residents will be Latino (32.1%), while 14.9% will be Asian, 2.6%, African American and 1.4% Native American. Both El Dorado and Placer counties are projected to have low proportions of non-white residents (only 18% for each, by 2030).

Importance of This Change
Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly growth of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Population growth over the next 20 to 30 years will require thoughtful planning of services to support successful program completion by traditionally under-represented groups.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Chart 14
Family and Non-Family Households: Census 2000

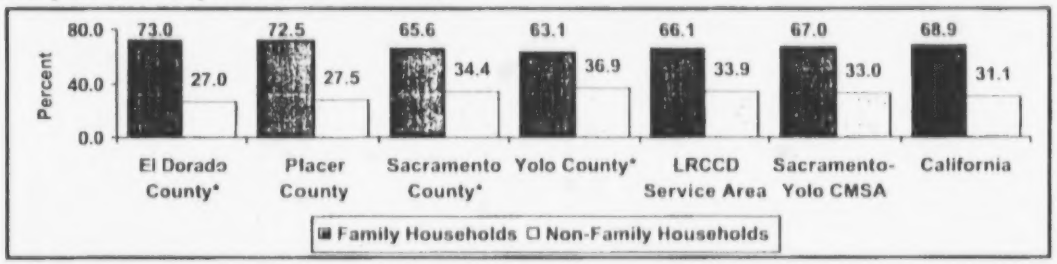
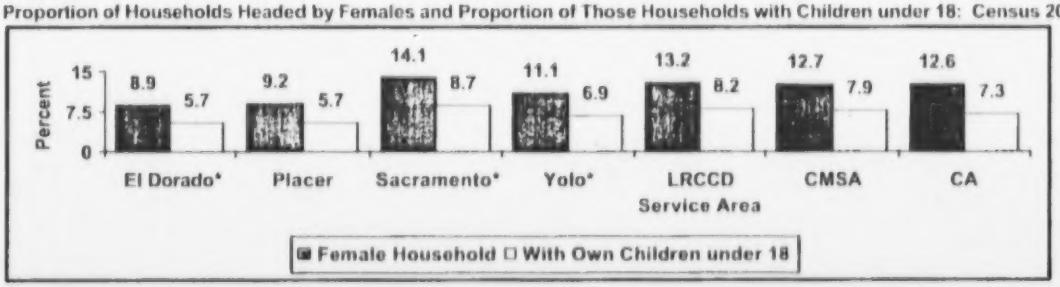


Chart 15
Proportion of Households Headed by Females and Proportion of Those Households with Children under 18: Census 2000



Technical Note for Chart 14 and 15:
* Counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source for Chart 14 and 15:
Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

Household Type

The LRCCD Service Area differs from the state average in household type. More households are non-family households, at 33.9% compared to 31.1% statewide. This occurs because of the fairly high proportions of non-family households in the counties of Sacramento (34.4%) and Yolo (36.9%). It is likely that Yolo County's figures partially reflect the student population of the University of California at Davis.

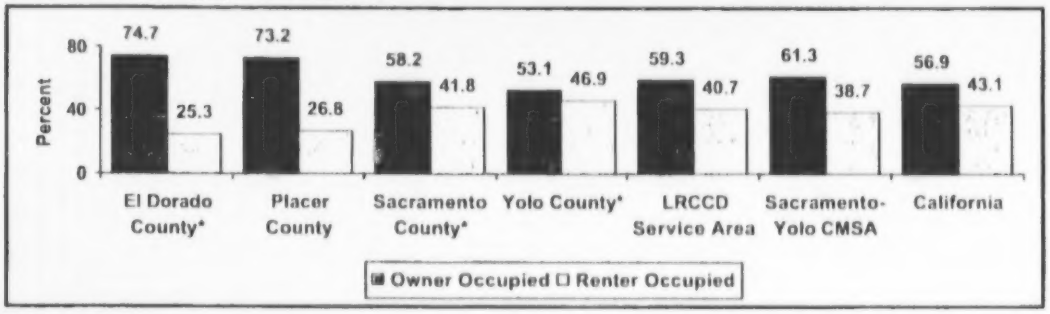
Sacramento County also differs from the state average in that there are more female heads of household (14.1%) and more female heads of household with children under the age of 18 (8.7%), than is the case statewide at 12.6% and 7.3%, respectively.

Importance of This Characteristic

Data on household type provides yet one more dimension of understanding the adult population that is to be served by Los Rios colleges. If more female students who are single parents begin enrolling, support services of interest may or may not be slightly different for these students, but are worthy of consideration.

Demographic Trends
of the General Population

Chart 16
House Unit Occupancy by Ownership: Census 2000



Technical Note:
* Counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source:
Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

Housing Unit Occupancy
The LRCCD Service Area looks much like the state of California in the proportion of residents who reside in homes that they own or rent, with 59.3% of residents residing in homes that they own compared to the state's 56.9%. El Dorado County's renter occupied residents are quite small at 25.3%, while Yolo County's are a much higher 46.9%. Sacramento County almost mirrors the state picture with 41.8% of residents living in rented homes and apartments, compared to the state's 43.1%.

Importance of This Characteristic
Data on owner/renter occupancy provides yet one more dimension of understanding the adult population that is to be served by Los Rios colleges.

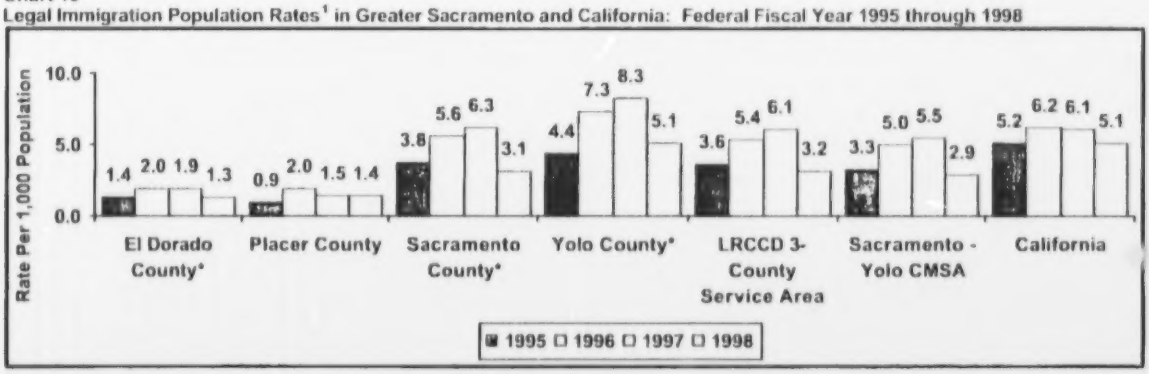
Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

Changing Immigration Trends

Chart 17
Legal Immigration to Greater Sacramento and California: Federal Fiscal Years 1995 through 1998

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1-Year % Change: 1995 to 1996	1-Year % Change: 1996 to 1997	1-Year % Change: 1997 to 1998
El Dorado County*	201	283	287	196	40.8	1.4	-31.7
Placer County	190	411	313	320	116.3	-23.8	2.2
Sacramento County*	4,277	6,342	7,191	3,695	48.3	13.4	-48.6
Yolo County*	662	1,110	1,293	790	67.7	16.5	-38.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	5,140	7,735	8,771	4,681	50.5	13.4	-46.6
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	5,330	8,146	9,084	5,001	52.8	11.5	-44.9
California	165,315	199,493	201,666	169,541	20.7	1.1	-15.9

Chart 18
Legal Immigration Population Rates[†] in Greater Sacramento and California: Federal Fiscal Year 1995 through 1998



Technical Notes for Charts 17 and 18:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
† Rate per 1,000 Total Population.
Source for Charts 17 and 18:
CA Dept. of Finance, *Legal Immigration to CA*, in Federal Fiscal Year 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

Changing Trends in Legal Immigration

Immigration to Greater Sacramento counties peaked in 1997, dropping to below the 1995 levels in 1998, the most recent year for which data are available. The number of immigrants statewide also dropped in 1998, but still remained 2.6% higher than the 1995 level of 165,315. Though the local area did see a decline, Sacramento County ranked eighth statewide as the destination of legal immigrants in 1997 and 1998 combined. In terms of immigration rates per resident population, Yolo County ranked sixth statewide in immigrants per 1,000 population, with a rate of 8.3 immigrants per 1,000 population in 1997.

Importance of These Changes

New immigrants moving into communities of Greater Sacramento are likely to have special needs for education and training at Los Rios colleges. Although the number of immigrants appeared not to grow in 1998, there were still 4,681 new residents added to the population of the 3-county area served by Los Rios colleges. Understanding how many immigrants have moved here is important for planning support services to ensure successful completion of education and training goals set by these new residents.

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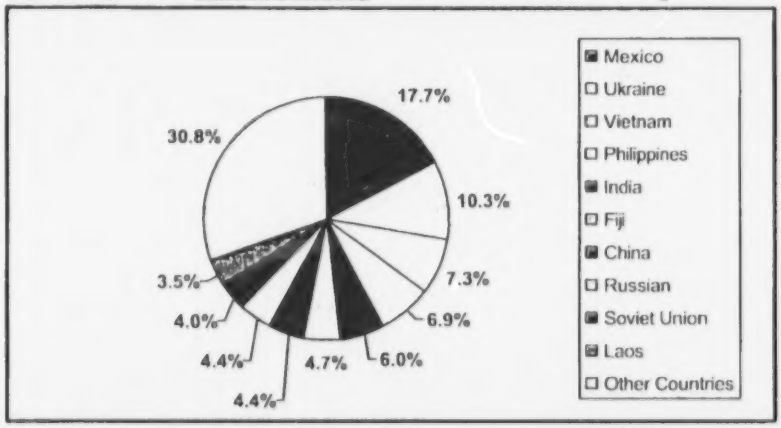
Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

Country of Birth of Immigrants

Chart 19
Legal Immigration to Sacramento County: Federal Fiscal Years 1997through 1998



Source:
CA Dept. of Finance, *Legal Immigration to CA*, in Federal Fiscal Year 1997 and 1998.

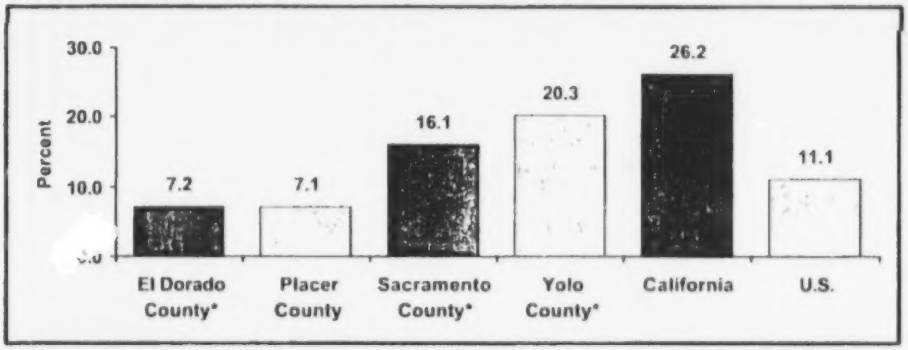
Country of Origin
Mexico remains the number one country of birth for immigrants to Sacramento County in 1997 and 1998; 17.7% of all legal immigrants were from Mexico, followed by 10.3% from the Ukraine, 7.3% from Vietnam, 6.9% from the Philippines and 6.0% from India. Taken together, Ukraine, Russian and the Soviet Union immigrants account for 18.7% of the immigrants to Sacramento County. Sacramento County was the destination of 78.5% of the immigrants to the District's three-county service area.

Importance of These Changes
New immigrants moving into communities of Greater Sacramento are likely to have special needs for education and training at Los Rios colleges. Understanding not only how many immigrants have moved but also from which nations they have immigrated is important for planning support services to ensure successful completion of education and training goals set by these new residents.

Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

Foreign Born Persons as a Proportion of All Persons

Chart 20
Foreign Born Persons as a Proportion of All Persons in Greater Sacramento: Census 2000



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

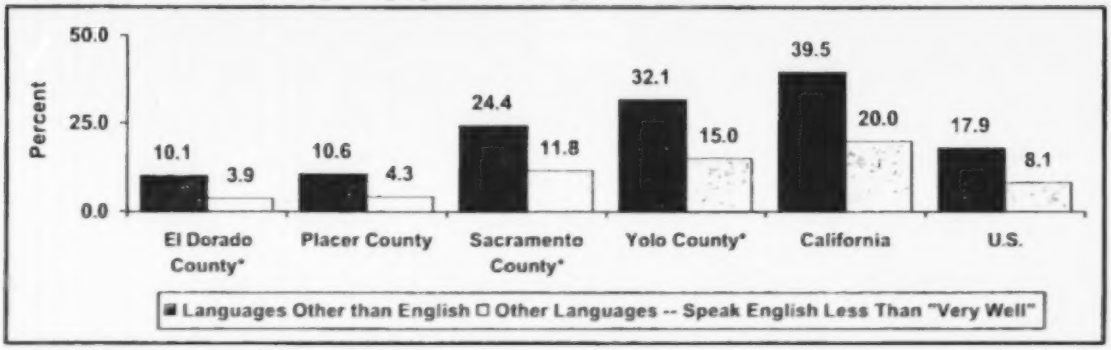
Foreign Born Residents
Compared to the U.S., California has a large proportion of residents who are foreign born, at 11.1% and 26.2%, respectively. In the counties served by Los Rios colleges, approximately one-fifth of the residents of Yolo County are foreign born (20.3%). Sacramento County is home to 73.5% of all students attending Los Rios colleges (Fall 2001 figures) and has a substantial proportion of foreign born persons residing there at 16.1%.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding the size of the foreign-born population that resides in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of one special population to be served by the Los Rios colleges. This measure reflects itself in the growing numbers of students attending Los Rios colleges who do not speak English as their first language.

Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

Non-English Speaking Persons as a Proportion of All Persons

Chart 21
Proportion of All Persons** Speaking a Language Other than English at Home in Greater Sacramento: Census 2000



Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
** Signifies the proportion of residents, ages 5 and older residing in homes where a language other than English is spoken at home.

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

Non-English Speaking Residents
The proportion of residents in California who speak a language other than English at home (39.5%) is more than twice the proportion nationally (17.9%). In Greater Sacramento, Yolo County is the area with the largest proportion who speak a language other than English at home; almost one-third (32.1%) speak a different language. And almost one-quarter of Sacramento County residents (24.4%) speak another language. Since 73.5% of Los Rios college students (Fall 2001 figures) reside in Sacramento County, an increasingly larger number of students may require English as a Second Language courses at our colleges. The proportion in El Dorado County, also served by Los Rios colleges, is much smaller at 10.1%.

Although many residents speak a language other than English at home, the proportions who also speak English less than "very well" is much smaller. However, substantial proportions in Yolo and Sacramento counties do speak English less than "very well;" 15.0% of the population in Yolo County and 11.8% in Sacramento County do.

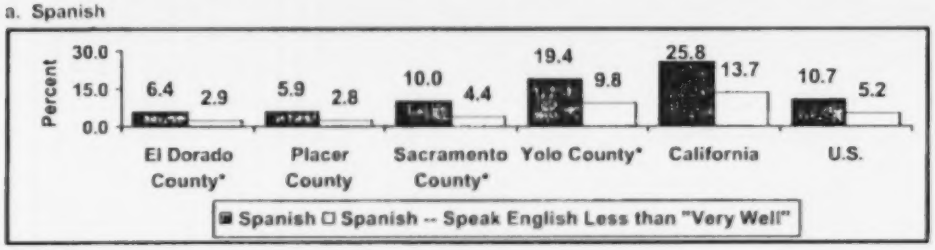
Importance of This Measure
Understanding the size of the proportion of residents who speak a language other than English in the home in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of one special population to be served by the Los Rios colleges. This measure is reflected in the growing numbers of students attending Los Rios colleges who do not speak English as their first language.

Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

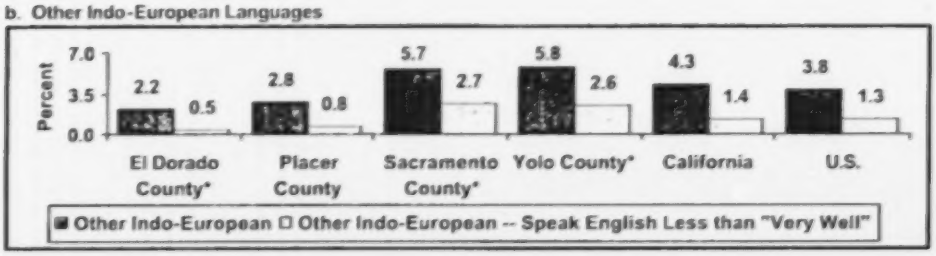
Languages Spoken at Home by Language Type

Chart 22
The Non-English Speaking Population Who Are 5-Years and Older by Language Spoken: Census 2000

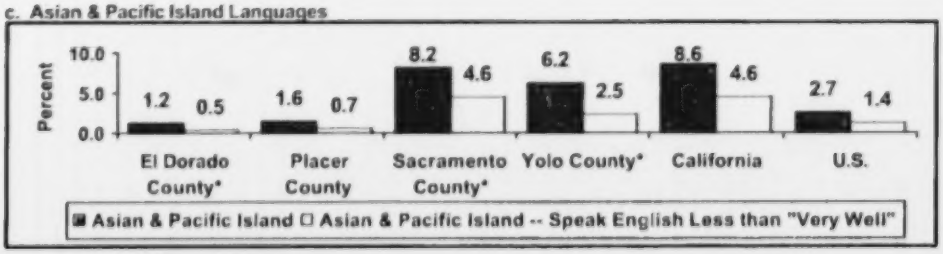
a. Spanish



b. Other Indo-European Languages



c. Asian & Pacific Island Languages



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

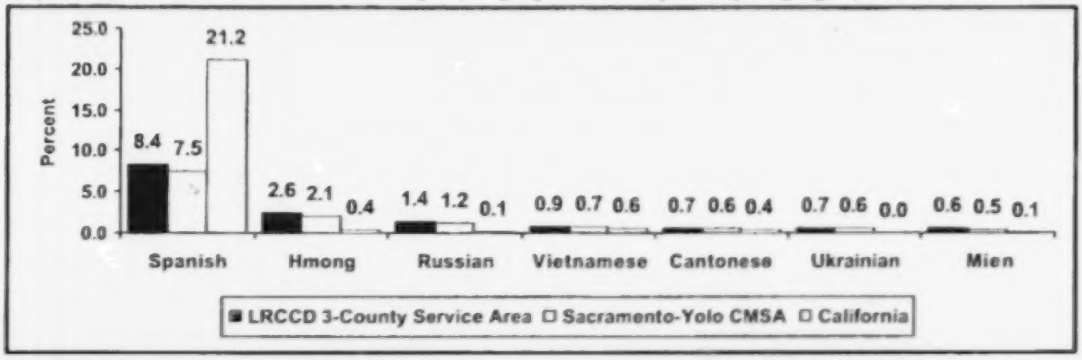
Non-English Speaking Residents by Language Spoken
A review of the 2000 U.S. Census data on specific languages spoken in the home suggests that a fairly high proportion who speak Spanish at home, also speak English less than "very well," at 9.8% of all Yolo County residents. Although the proportion of Spanish-speaking residents of Sacramento County who speak English less than "very well" is below the 5% threshold, it is quite close at 4.4%. In addition, a fairly high proportion of Sacramento County residents who speak Asian and Pacific Island languages do not speak English "very well;" 4.6% of all residents fall into this category.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding the size of the proportion of residents who speak a language other than English in the home in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of special populations that might need second-language support through the enrollment application, financial aid and other student support processes. This measure provides more detail about the growing number residents who do not speak English as their first language, residents who might be interested in attending Los Rios colleges but could need support in their native languages to do so.

Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

English Language Learners in K-12 Schools of Greater Sacramento

Chart 23
Proportion of All Students in K-12 Who Are English Language* Learners by Primary Language Spoken: 2001-02



Technical Note:
* For languages where 1,500 or more students in Grades K12 were English Language Students (formerly called Limited English Proficient or LEP students) during the 2001-02 Academic School Year.

Source:
CA Department of Education

English Language Learners in K-12 Schools of Greater Sacramento

Spanish remains the number one language spoken by English Language Learners in K-12 in California and in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area; 21.2% of all CA school children speak Spanish as their primary language. In the LRCCD 3-County Service Area, 8.4% do, accounting for 24,096 students across the 13 grade levels. Other primary languages of English Language Learners in all grades of public schools in the LRCCD's service area include: 2.6% who speak Hmong (7,382 students); 1.4% who speak Russian (3,920 students); 0.9% who speak Vietnamese (2,517 students); 0.7% speak Cantonese (2,089 students); 0.7% speak Ukrainian (2,016 students); and 0.6% speak Mien (1,587 students).

Although the approximate number graduating from high schools are quite small for each of these groups in 2001-02 (ranging from a low 78 twelfth-grade students who speak Ukrainian to a high 741 who speak Spanish), the numbers are likely to increase over time. With the exception of Hmong, students who speak one of the remaining six languages in each of the elementary school classes are almost three times the number in twelfth-grade, suggesting that the number of students who need English language support at the Los Rios colleges is likely to grow over the next several years. In the case of Hmong, the numbers are higher in the lower grade levels than the upper grade levels but the differences are not so dramatic.

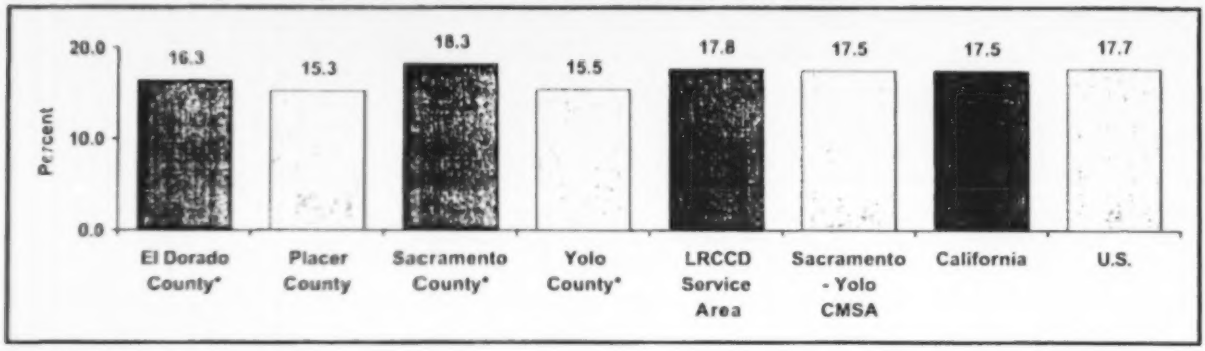
Importance of This Measure

Understanding the size of that proportion of K-12 students who speak a language other than English in the home in LRCCD Service Area is yet another indicator of special populations that might need second-language support through the enrollment application, financial aid and other student support processes in the future. This measure provides more detail about the growing numbers residents who do not speak English as their first language, residents who might be interested in attending Los Rios colleges but could need support in their native languages to do so.

Demographic Trends
of the Special Populations

Proportion of the Population with a Disability

Chart 24
Persons with a Disability as a Proportion of All Persons in Greater Sacramento: Census 2000**



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
** Signifies the proportion of residents, ages 5 and older with a disability.
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

Residents with a Disability
With 17.8% of the population age five and older with a disability, the LRCCD Service Area looks much like the state's 17.5% and the nation's 17.7%. Sacramento County where the largest proportion of residents and Los Rios students reside has a slightly higher proportion of residents with a disability at 18.3%, while El Dorado and Yolo counties have slightly lower proportions, at 16.3% and 15.5%, respectively.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding the size of the proportion of persons with a disability who reside in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of one special population to be served by the Los Rios colleges, providing staff with important information about the potential number of students who may need disability support services.

Demographic Trends
of the School Age Population

Changes in School Age Population over the Last Five Years

Chart 25
Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: 1997-98 through 2001-02

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	1-Year % Change: 2000-01 to 2001-02	4-Year % Change: 1997-98 to 2001-02
El Dorado County*	29,006	28,864	28,602	28,795	29,104	1.1	0.3
Placer County	49,102	52,306	54,079	55,531	58,228	4.9	18.6
Sacramento County*	205,000	209,598	213,713	222,224	228,122	2.7	11.3
Yolo County*	26,442	26,946	28,117	28,646	29,099	1.6	10.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	260,448	265,408	270,432	279,665	286,325	2.4	9.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	309,550	317,714	324,511	317,714	344,553	8.4	11.3
California	5,727,303	5,844,111	5,951,612	6,050,895	6,147,375	1.6	7.3

Technical Note :
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source:
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment*.

Change in K-12 Enrollment since the 1997-98 Academic Year
Total enrollment in the Greater Sacramento area public schools continues to grow. From 1997-98 to the 2001-02 Academic Year, enrollment grew by 11.3% in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA; growth for the three-county area served by Los Rios was a slightly smaller 9.9%, while statewide enrollment growth was 7.3%. Public school enrollment growth over the five-year period was strong in Sacramento County (by 11.3%) and in Yolo County (by 10.0%). Enrollment in El Dorado County schools has been relatively unchanged over the five-year period, growing by a small 0.3%. Growth was strongest in Placer County, which is served by Sierra College (18.6%). Nonetheless, growth in the actual number of students enrolled in Sacramento County schools was more than twice that of Placer County schools, with 23,122 new students vs. Placer County's 9,126 new students.

One-year changes between the 2000-01 and the 2001-02 Academic Year show that enrollment increased by 1.1% in El Dorado County schools, by 2.7% in Sacramento County and by 1.6% in Yolo County schools, for an overall growth rate of 2.4% in the 3-County Area served by Los Rios colleges; 6,660 new students were added, of which 5,898 were in Sacramento County schools.

Importance of This Change
Tracking the changing patterns of enrollment by schools located in the CMSA counties allows Los Rios colleges to review from where new high school graduates should be recruited. If growth continues in the Los Rios service area school enrollment, this may be increasingly important to enrollment managers.

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Demographic Trends
of the School Age Population

Projected Change to the Year 2010-11

Chart 26
Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: from 2001-02 to 2010-11

	2001-02[1]	2004-05	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	Projected % Change from 2001-02 to 2006-07	Projected % Change from 2001-02 to 2010-11
El Dorado County*	29,104	28,247	27,871	27,538	27,586	-4.2	-5.2
Placer County	58,228	61,324	64,691	67,582	70,531	11.1	21.1
Sacramento County*	228,122	231,209	234,932	236,284	236,570	3.0	3.7
Yolo County*	29,099	30,079	30,654	30,983	31,189	5.3	7.2
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	286,325	289,535	293,457	294,805	295,345	2.5	3.2
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	344,553	350,859	358,148	362,387	365,876	3.9	6.2
California	6,147,375	6,207,704	6,260,119	6,246,620	6,216,592	1.8	1.1

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Actual public school enrollment for the 2001-02 Academic Year.

Sources:
State of CA Dept. of Finance, *CA Public K-12 Projections by County*; CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment*

Projected Public School Enrollment
Public school enrollment in Greater Sacramento will continue to increase over the next decade at a higher rate (6.2% by 2010-11) than it will statewide (1.1% by 2010-11). Placer County schools will lead the way with growth of 11.1% from 2001-02 to 2006-07 and by 21.1% four years later.

Enrollment in the three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 3.2% by 2010-11. Enrollment is expected to decline in El Dorado County schools, decreasing by 5.2% in 2010-11 from the 2001-02 levels. Enrollment growth in Sacramento County is projected to grow by 3.7%, and in Yolo County schools by 7.2%.

Importance of This Change
As enrollment in public schools increases, so will the eventual pool of high school graduates over time, an important student group served by Los Rios colleges. Los Rios colleges are likely to see a growing number of high school graduates enrolling in upcoming years. Total K-12 enrollment changes have their impact on college enrollments in the latter part of this decade and into the next, while changes in high school graduate numbers have a more immediate effect.

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Demographic Trends
of the School Age Population

Ethnic Composition of the School-Age Population

Chart 27
Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2001-02

	African American	Asian	Native American	Latino	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	261	933	590	3,276	23,853	191	29,104
Placer County	1,397	2,762	565	6,235	45,668	1,601	58,228
Sacramento County*	35,382	37,122	3,367	44,914	105,083	2,254	228,122
Yolo County*	834	2,699	327	10,305	14,793	141	29,099
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	36,477	40,754	4,284	58,495	143,729	2,586	286,325
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	37,874	43,516	4,849	64,730	189,397	4,187	344,553
California	512,996	686,074	53,314	2,717,602	2,138,085	39,304	6,147,375

Chart 28
Ethnic Proportions of Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2001-02

	African American	Asian	Native American	Latino	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	0.9	3.2	2.0	11.3	82.0	0.7	100.0
Placer County	2.4	4.7	1.0	10.7	78.4	2.7	100.0
Sacramento County*	15.5	16.3	1.5	19.7	46.1	1.0	100.0
Yolo County*	2.9	9.3	1.1	35.4	50.8	0.5	100.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	12.7	14.2	1.5	20.4	50.2	0.9	100.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	11.0	12.6	1.4	18.8	55.0	1.2	100.0
California	8.3	11.2	0.9	44.2	34.8	0.6	100.0

Technical Notes for Charts 27 and 28:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Figures include enrollment data for CA Youth Authority schools and State Special Schools.
Source for Charts 27 and 28:
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, Data Quest Queries.

Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity

Enrollment by ethnicity in Greater Sacramento varies from enrollment across the state, as does the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges. Led by Sacramento County's 15.5% African American enrollment, the LRCCD 3-County Service Area has a higher proportion than the state (12.7% vs. 8.3%). Conversely, the 44.2% statewide proportion of Latino students is much higher than LRCCD's 3-County Service Area's 18.8%, although Yolo County schools' enrollment of Latino students is a much higher 35.4%. LRCCD's 3-County Service Area's school enrollment proportion of 14.2% Asian students is higher than the state's proportion of 11.2%. Native American students are almost the same for both. There are high proportions of white students in El Dorado County schools (82.0%) and Placer County schools (78.4%), while less than half of Sacramento County school's enrollment is white (46.1%). Similarly, only 50.8% of Yolo County school's enrollment is white.

Importance of Understanding the Ethnic Mix

Proportions of K-12 school enrollment in the three-county area served by LRCCD are not as ethnically diverse as the proportions in schools statewide, but far more diverse than the total population. Whereas 63.4% of the total population of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges was white in 2000 (the most recent year for which these data are available), we see a younger population that is much more ethnically diverse. Only 50.2% of the entire enrollment in public schools is white and this proportion drops each year. Los Rios colleges will continue to see a far more ethnically diverse population of new high school graduates entering its colleges over the next decade and beyond, as school-age students move through the K-12 educational pipeline.

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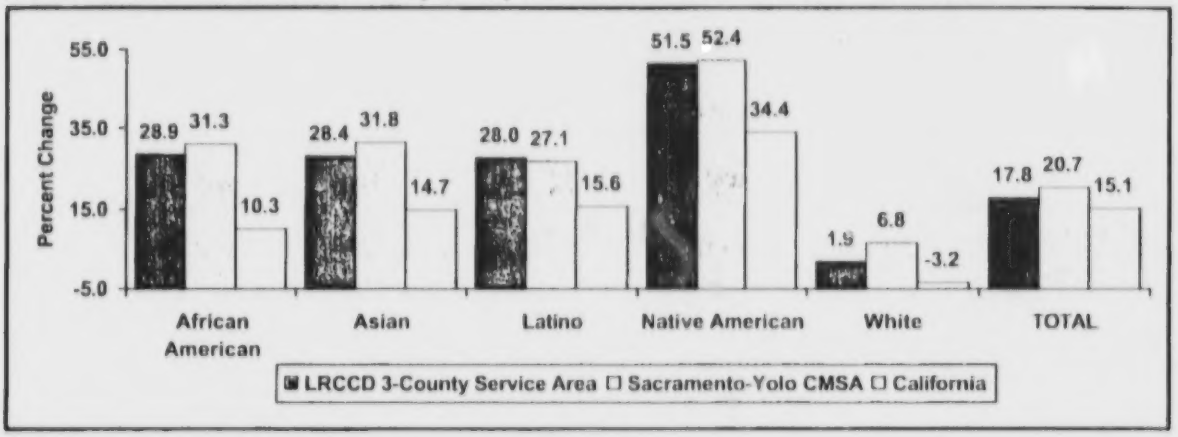
Demographic Trends
the School Age Population

Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the School-Age Population

Chart 29
Five-Year Growth Rates in School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1994-95 to 2001-02



Source:
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, from Data Quest Queries.

Enrollment Growth Rate by Ethnicity in Public Schools

Although the number of ethnic minority students as a proportion of all students is higher on a statewide basis than it is in Greater Sacramento, the local rate of growth in the enrollment of minority students is higher. This holds true both in the three-county area served by LRCCD and in the entire Greater Sacramento Area schools.

Between mid-1990 and 2001-02, the growth rate of African American students of the three-county area served by the District has almost tripled that of growth statewide (28.9% vs. 10.3% students, statewide). The rate of growth in the number of Asian students was almost double, with a 28.4% growth rate vs. 14.7% growth in the enrollment of Asian students statewide. Growth in the number of Latino students of 28.0% in LRCCD Service Area schools is also higher than the 15.6% growth statewide. Starting from a much lower base than other ethnic groups both at the local and state levels, the number of Native American students enrolled in public schools grew by 51.5% and 34.4%, respectively. There was a slight decline of 3.2% in white student enrollment statewide, but a 1.9% increase in the District's 3-County Service Area. Interestingly, growth of white student enrollment in all of Greater Sacramento was a higher 6.8%; this occurred because of the high growth in the number of white students enrolled in Placer County schools, which are served by Sierra College.

Overall, Greater Sacramento's local school enrollment grew by 20.7% compared to the 17.8% growth for the three-county area served by the District. Growth statewide was similar to that of the Los Rios Service Area at 15.1%.

Importance of Understanding the Enrollment Growth Rate by Ethnicity

The changing ethnic demographic picture of enrollment over the last five years provides further evidence that Los Rios colleges are likely to see very diverse new first-time freshmen in the future. Growth in the number of white students is much lower when compared to all other ethnic groups at the statewide level but even more so in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA.

Demographic Trends

High School Graduate Population

Recent Growth of the Public High School Graduate Population

Chart 30
High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1996 through 2001

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1-Year % Change: 2000 to 2001	5-Year % Change: 1996 to 2001
El Dorado County*	1,427	1,543	1,721	1,780	1,763	1,775	0.7	24.4
Placer County	2,420	2,655	2,873	3,190	3,479	3,865	11.1	59.7
Sacramento County*	8,508	9,288	9,946	10,617	11,206	11,591	3.4	36.2
Yolo County*	1,284	1,459	1,505	1,506	1,566	1,726	10.2	34.4
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	11,219	12,290	13,172	13,903	14,535	15,092	3.8	34.5
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	13,639	14,945	16,045	17,093	32,549	34,049	4.6	149.6
California	259,071	269,071	282,897	299,221	309,866	316,124	2.0	22.0

Chart 31
Annual Rate of Growth in the Number of High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1997 through 2001

	1-Year % Change: 1997	1-Year % Change: 1998	1-Year % Change: 1999	1-Year % Change: 2000	1-Year % Change: 2001
El Dorado County*	8.1	11.5	3.4	-1.0	0.7
Placer County	9.7	8.2	11.0	9.1	11.1
Sacramento County*	9.2	7.1	6.7	5.5	3.4
Yolo County*	13.6	3.2	0.1	4.0	10.2
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	9.5	7.2	5.5	4.5	3.8
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	9.6	7.4	6.5	90.4	4.6
California	3.9	5.1	5.8	3.6	2.0

Technical Note for Chart 30 and 31:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source for Chart 30 and 31:
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS data, *Public School High School Graduates*, Data Quest Queries

Changes in the Number of High School Graduates

The rate of growth in the number of high school graduates between 1996 and 2001 was much higher in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area (34.5%) than in the state as a whole (22.0%). The growth in the local service area of the District was led by growth of graduates from Sacramento (36.2%) and Yolo (34.5%) county schools. Growth of graduates from El Dorado County schools was a lower 24.4%.

The *annual* rate of change in the number of high school graduates remained fairly strong through 1999; 1997 was the first year that the Tidal Wave II student boom began moving into higher education. Annual growth in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area was at a lower rate in 2000 and 2001 than the previous three years. However, Yolo County saw a big boost between 2000 and 2001 (10.2%) while El Dorado's rate of change for both years was negligible, at -1.0% and 0.7%. Nonetheless annual growth has been stronger in the District's 3-County Service Area than it has been statewide across all five years.

Importance of This Change

Monitoring change in the number of area graduates is extremely important in understanding the picture of new student enrollment in Los Rios colleges.

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Demographic Trends

High School Graduate Population

Projection of Public High School Graduates in Ten Years

Chart 32
High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 2001 to 2011

	2001[1]	2005	2007	2009	2011	Projected % Change to 2005	Projected % Change to 2007	Projected % Change to 2011
El Dorado County*	1,775	1,822	1,934	1,955	1,732	2.6	9.0	-2.4
Placer County	3,865	4,063	4,566	5,012	5,170	5.1	18.1	33.8
Sacramento County*	11,591	12,278	13,319	13,890	13,965	5.9	14.9	20.5
Yolo County*	1,726	1,794	1,979	2,074	2,131	3.9	14.7	23.5
LRCCD 3-County Service Area*	15,092	15,894	17,232	17,919	17,828	5.3	14.2	18.1
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	18,957	19,957	21,798	22,931	22,998	5.3	15.0	21.3
California	316,124	344,775	369,911	391,281	393,624	9.1	17.0	24.5

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Actual number of high school graduates, 2001.
Sources:
State of CA Dept. of Finance, *CA Projected California Public High School Graduates by County by School Year, 2001 Series*, October 2001.
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS data, *Public School High School Graduates*, Data Quest Queries.

Projected High School Graduates
Although growth in the number of high school graduates has been higher in the Greater Sacramento Area than statewide through 2001, growth is expected to be higher on a statewide basis over the next ten years. Growth in Greater Sacramento and the 3-County Area served by Los Rios are expected to be the same 5.3% through 2005, which is lower than the state's 9.1% projected growth.

Between 2001 and 2007, growth in the number of public high school graduates is projected to increase at a slightly lower rate in the District's 3-County Service Area (14.2%) than it is in the entire Greater Sacramento Area (15.0%); projected growth statewide is a higher 17.0%. This same growth trend continues through 2011, with higher growth for the entire Greater Sacramento Area (21.3%) and higher growth for the state (24.5%), compared to the three-county area served by LRCCD's growth of 18.1%.

By 2011, Placer County leads the way with projected growth of 33.8%, followed by Yolo County with projected growth of 23.5% and Sacramento County with growth projected at 20.5%. Of Greater Sacramento's high school graduating class of 2001, 61.1% were from Sacramento County schools. In 2011, projections suggest that this proportion will change very little, with 60.7% of the Greater Sacramento's students graduating from Sacramento County schools. Students graduating form Sacramento County schools will make up 78.3% of all graduates from schools located in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area.

Importance of This Change
As the number of high school graduates changes, so does the enrollment level of this important student group served by Los Rios colleges. Los Rios colleges are likely to see a growing number of high school graduates enrolling in upcoming years. Total K-12 enrollment changes have their impact on college enrollments in the latter part of this decade and into the next, while changes in high school graduate numbers have the more immediate effect.

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Demographic Trends

High School Graduate Population

Ethnic Composition of the Recent High School Graduate Population

Chart 33
Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2000-01

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	18	56	141	38	1,518	4	1,775
Placer County	84	172	339	45	3,185	40	3,865
Sacramento County*	1,299	2,349	1,581	166	6,175	21	11,591
Yolo County*	31	175	475	22	1,013	10	1,726
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	1,348	2,580	2,197	226	8,706	35	15,092
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,432	2,752	2,536	271	11,891	75	18,957
California	22,474	46,958	103,795	2,734	139,228	935	316,124

Chart 34
Ethnic Proportions of Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2000-01

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	1.0	3.2	7.9	2.1	85.5	0.2	100.0
Placer County	2.2	4.5	8.8	1.2	82.4	1.0	100.0
Sacramento County*	11.2	20.3	13.6	1.4	53.3	0.2	100.0
Yolo County*	1.8	10.1	27.5	1.3	58.7	0.6	100.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	8.9	17.1	14.6	1.5	57.7	0.2	100.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	7.6	14.5	13.4	1.4	62.7	0.4	100.0
California	7.1	14.9	32.8	0.9	44.0	0.3	100.0

Technical Note for Charts 33 and 34:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source for Charts 33 and 34:
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, Data Quest Queries.

Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity

2001 Graduates of LRCCD's 3-County Service Area high schools are not quite as ethnically diverse as the students across all grade levels in 2001-02. Whereas in 2001-02, only 50.2% of all students enrolled in public schools of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges are white, 57.7% of 2001 high school graduates are white. At the state level, these figures are 34.8% and 44.0%, respectively. In addition to the differences between the District service area and the state in the proportions of graduates who are white, there are also differences in the proportions of Latinos. Only 14.6% of the District's service area graduates were Latino, while 32.8% of the state's were. At the county level, the graduate picture looks similar to the public school enrollment picture. Yolo County schools had more Latino graduates (27.5%) than the other three counties' schools, and Sacramento County schools had more African American graduates (11.2%) than the statewide average of 7.1%. The proportion of graduates who are of Asian descent is also higher in Sacramento County schools -- 20.3% vs. 14.9% of all high school graduates statewide. High proportions of public high school graduates of El Dorado and Placer counties are white, at 85.5% and 82.4%, respectively.

Importance of Understanding the Ethnic Mix

Los Rios colleges will continue to see more ethnic diversity in the new high school graduates who enroll from Sacramento and Yolo counties, in particular, as a result of the growing proportions of ethnic minority students graduating.

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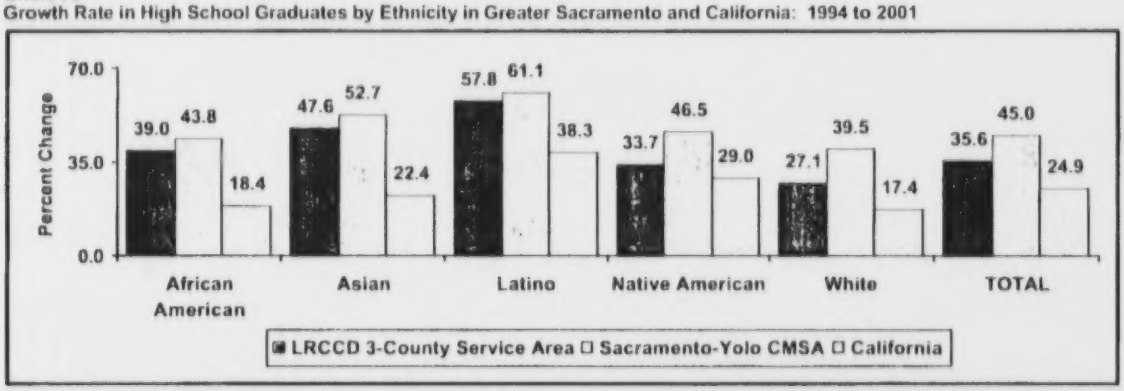
Demographic Trends

High School Graduate Population

Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the High School Graduate Population over Time

Chart 35
Growth Rate in High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1994 to 2001



Source:
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, Data Quest Queries

Five-Year Rate of Growth in Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity
As was the case with public school enrollment, though the number of ethnic minority graduates as a proportion of all graduates is much higher on a statewide basis than it is in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area, the rate of growth in local graduates (of almost all ethnic categories) is larger. The number of graduates grew by 35.6% in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area between 1994 and 2001 and by 24.9%, statewide.

Locally, the largest rate of growth was in the number of Latino graduates; in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area the rate of growth was 57.8%. This was followed by growth of Asian graduates (by 47.6%), African American graduates (by 39.0%), Native American graduates (by 33.7%) and white graduates (by 27.1%). The rate of growth on a statewide basis was much lower across all groups.

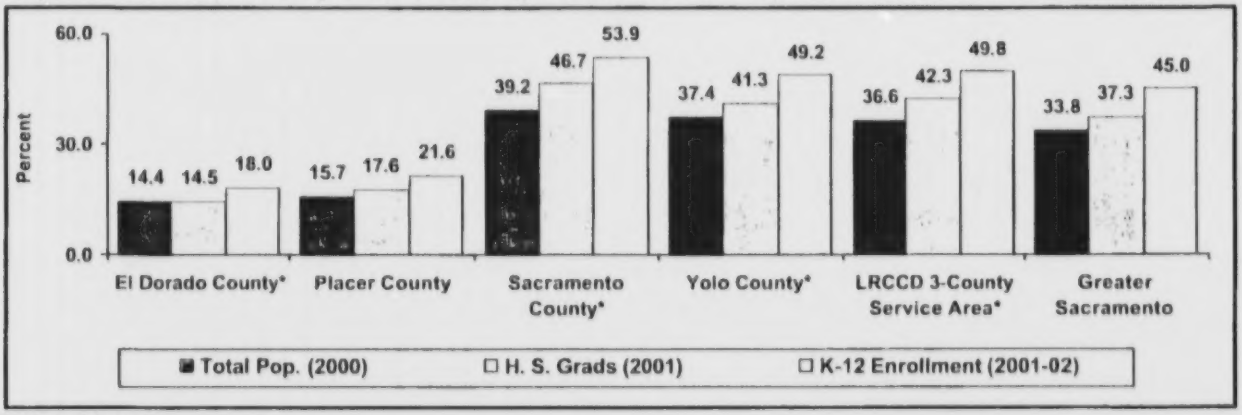
Importance of This Change
Looking at the evolving proportions of ethnic minority students alone (referenced in the two charts on the previous page) gives an incomplete picture of the changing ethnic profile of high school graduates. The seven-year rate of change in ethnic minorities graduating from area high schools shows that the graduating class of 2001 that began enrolling in Los Rios colleges in Fall 2001 is far more ethnically diverse than its counterpart just five years earlier. These changes are important to note for program and support service planning.

Demographic Trends

A Comparative Analysis

Changing Ethnic Composition

Chart 36
Proportions of Total Population, High School Graduate Population and K-12 School Population That Are Non-White in Greater Sacramento



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Sources:
Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*; CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, and *CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, Data Quest Queries.

Changing Ethnic Composition of Greater Sacramento
In way of summary, data on the changing ethnicity of the population in Greater Sacramento suggest a growing school-age population that is far more ethnically diverse than the general population of Greater Sacramento. The ethnic diversity of the three-county area served by LRCCD is even more ethnically diverse; whereas 36.6% of the 2000 population was non-white, 42.3% of high school graduates were in 2001. And K-12 enrollment is even more ethnically diverse: 49.8% of the student population was non-white during the 2000-01 academic year. The area's non-white K-12 school population is highly influenced by the students enrolled from Sacramento and Yolo counties. Over half (53.9%) of Sacramento County's K-12 public school population is non-white, while only 39.2% of the total population is. Of Yolo County's K-12 school population, 49.2% is non-white vs. 37.4% of the total population. Sacramento and Yolo counties account for 74.7% of all Greater Sacramento's K-12 school population and 89.8% of the 3-County Service Area served by LRCCD. El Dorado and Placer counties total population and school-age population are much more similar in their ethnic mix, both with fairly small non-white populations. While El Dorado County is in the LRCCD Service Area, Placer County is served by Sierra Community College District.

Importance of These Changes
Changes in the ethnic mix of school-age population are expected to continue. Almost half (47.3%) of the entire CMSA's total population is expected to be non-white by 2040, while 52.7% of Sacramento County's population will be non-white by an earlier 2030. Looking at Sacramento County's school-age population, over half is non-white right now. Los Rios colleges are likely to see rapidly increasing numbers of ethnically diverse high school graduates enroll over the next several years. But they will also see growth, though much more limited, in the number of white high school graduates enrolling, particularly from El Dorado County and possibly from Placer County (served primarily by Sierra College), where growth is strong and projected to remain strong.

The changes in ethnic composition of Greater Sacramento's population will be even more dramatic for upcoming high school graduating classes over the next several years. Young college-age students will continue to be far more ethnically diverse, not only than in the past but also as compared to the total population of the area. These changes will create new planning challenges for institutions of higher education in general and for community colleges, more specifically. It is community colleges that have traditionally served many of the growing numbers of ethnic minority students compared to their four-year counterparts.

Economic Trends

Employment

Civilian Labor Force and Employment

Chart 37
Civilian Labor Force in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1990 through 2002

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2-Year % Change: 2000 to 2002	7-Year % Change: 1995 to 2002	12-Year % Change: 1990 to 2002
El Dorado County*	63,000	72,000	82,000	84,100	85,000	3.7	18.1	33.5
Placer County	88,700	102,000	124,700	128,500	129,700	4.0	27.2	44.9
Sacramento County*	517,600	536,900	605,000	619,100	629,000	4.0	17.2	19.6
Yolo County*	72,500	87,000	93,200	93,600	93,200	0.0	7.1	29.1
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	653,100	695,900	780,200	796,800	807,200	3.5	16.0	22.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	741,800	797,900	904,900	925,300	936,900	3.5	17.4	24.7
California	15,002,100	15,360,400	17,190,100	17,400,500	17,535,700	2.0	14.2	16.0
U.S.**	125,840,000	132,304,000	140,863,000	141,815,000	143,277,000	1.7	8.3	12.7

Chart 38
Employment in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1990 through 2002

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2-Year % Change: 2000 to 2002	7-Year % Change: 1995 to 2002	12-Year % Change: 1990 to 2002
El Dorado County*	60,600	67,600	79,300	81,000	81,400	2.6	20.4	34.3
Placer County	85,300	96,300	120,800	123,400	124,000	2.6	28.8	45.4
Sacramento County*	495,400	501,300	580,100	592,000	595,600	2.7	18.8	20.2
Yolo County*	68,700	82,700	90,300	90,600	89,500	-0.9	8.2	30.3
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	624,700	651,600	749,700	763,600	766,500	2.2	17.6	22.7
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	710,000	747,900	870,500	887,000	890,500	2.3	19.1	25.4
California	14,088,600	14,168,900	16,353,900	16,416,300	16,428,100	0.5	15.9	16.6
U.S.**	118,793,000	124,900,000	135,208,000	135,073,000	135,185,000	0.0	8.2	13.8

Technical Notes for Charts 37 and 38:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
** Figures for U.S. are annual for all but 2002; 2002 reflects September 2002. Figures for all others are September of the year specified.
Source for Charts 37 and 38:
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and CA Employment Development Department, *Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment.*

Civilian Labor Force and Employment
Though employment rates were strong in 1990, civilian labor force and the number of people employed were stagnant between 1990 and 1995, a time of recession in California and Greater Sacramento, as reflected by the growth rates above; the rate of change is almost the same from 1995 to 2002 as it was from 1990 to 2002. Both the labor force and those employed grew substantially in California between 1995 and 2002 but at an even higher rate in all counties of Greater Sacramento. Growth in the civilian labor force and those who are employed has been very stagnant over the last two years. There was no growth in the employment numbers in the U.S. and a mere 0.5% in California. Greater Sacramento fared better with 2.3% growth, while the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges saw 2.2% growth.

Importance of This Change
Understanding employment growth trends is important as plans evolve to expand existing occupational programs and consider the creation of new programs that will provide educated and trained employees to fuel economic growth.

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Economic Trends

Employment

Unemployment Rates

Chart 39
Percent Rate of Unemployment in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1990 through 2002

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
El Dorado County*	3.8	6.1	3.9	3.8	4.3
Placer County	3.8	5.6	3.1	3.9	4.4
Sacramento County*	4.3	6.6	4.1	4.2	5.3
Yolo County*	5.3	4.9	3.2	3.2	3.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	4.4	6.4	3.9	4.1	5.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	2.3	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.7
California	6.1	7.8	4.9	5.7	6.3
U.S.**	5.6	5.6	4.0	4.8	5.6

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
** Figures for U.S. are annual for all but 2002; 2002 reflects September 2002. Figures for all others are September of the year specified.
Source:
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and CA Employment Development Department, *Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment.*

Rate of Unemployment
The unemployment rate has consistently remained lower in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges than it has statewide from 1990 through 2002; however, the local pattern has been similar to that of the state's. Unemployment rates were low in 1990, increasing through the mid-1990s and then dropping through 2000. Local unemployment rates have increased in 2001 and 2002, but they are still lower than the state and national rates. Unemployment rates have been consistently lower in Placer County than other local counties; Placer County is served by Sierra College. Unemployment rates have been consistently higher in Sacramento County than most of the other local counties, with the exception of Yolo County's rates in 1990 and 1995. Businesses located in Sacramento County currently employ 66.9% of Greater Sacramento's employees and 77.7% of those employed in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges.

Importance of This Change
Understanding employment growth trends is important as plans evolve to expand existing occupational programs and consider the creation of new programs that will provide educated and trained employees to fuel economic growth.

Economic Trends

Employment

Employment Base by Industry

Chart 40
Annual Average Employment by Industry in the Greater Sacramento Area*: 1995, 2000 and 2001

Civilian Employment by Industry	1995	2000	2001	Numerical Change: 1995 to 2001	Percent of Total in 2001	1-Year % Change: 2000 to 2001	5-Year % Change: 1995 to 2001
Services	170,100	217,200	221,400	51,300	26.7	1.9	30.2
Government	191,100	210,700	218,700	27,600	26.4	3.8	14.4
Retail Trade	121,400	141,500	145,400	24,000	17.5	2.8	19.8
Construction	30,400	51,800	57,300	26,900	6.9	10.6	88.5
Manufacturing	47,000	56,500	56,900	9,900	6.9	0.7	21.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	42,000	52,300	52,700	10,700	6.4	0.8	25.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	31,300	33,800	34,400	3,100	4.2	1.8	9.9
Wholesale Trade	29,400	32,800	32,800	3,400	4.0	0.0	11.6
Farming/Agriculture	8,600	8,900	8,600	0	1.0	-3.4	0.0
Mining	400	500	700	300	0.1	40.0	75.0
TOTAL	671,700	806,000	828,900	157,200	100.0	2.8	23.4

Technical Note:
* Data are for the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties).
Source:
CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Division, *Annual Average Employment by Industry*, March 2001 Benchmark.

Employment Changes by Industry Since the Mid-1990s
In 2001, the Service Industries became the largest employer, displacing Government as the lead employer of the Greater Sacramento Area, as it was in 1995. While government jobs grew by 14.4% between 1995 and 2001, services jobs grew by 30.2%. Almost twice as many jobs were created in service industries compared to government positions. Services (at 26.7%) and Government (at 26.4%) make up over half of the employment in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA, followed by Retail Trade (at 17.5%).

Construction saw the strongest rate of growth at 88.5%, adding 26,900 jobs since 1995. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate added 10,700 jobs, while Manufacturing added 9,900 jobs since 1995. Transportation and Public Utilities make up 4.2% of the area's employment, while Wholesale Trade makes up 4.0%; both saw similar job growth, at 4.2% and 4.0%, respectively. Farming and Mining provide a very small proportion of the jobs, making up 1.0% and 0.1% of area employment, respectively. Farming has not grown much at all. Mining on the other hand, is an industry that declined from the early 1990s to 1995, but saw growth of 300 jobs from 1995 to 2001.

Importance of this change
Understanding the changing nature of employment by industry roughly suggests where the Los Rios colleges can develop alliances for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Charts 41 through 43, which follow, add more specificity to this picture. Understanding specific occupations that will grow, many of which will be across major industrial classifications, is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

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Economic Trends

Employment

Growth Fields Requiring Community College Education -- Sacramento County

Chart 41
Projected Growth Fields in Sacramento County Requiring an Associate Degree or Vocational Education: from 1997 to 2004

Associate Degrees:	Annual Averages 1997	2004	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
Respiratory Care Practitioners	470	650	180	38.3	60
Medical Records Technicians	230	300	70	30.4	50
Law Clerks	300	390	90	30.0	30
Legal Assistants & Technicians	380	490	110	28.9	20
Electrical & Electronic Engineering Techs	1,640	2,100	460	28.0	260
Health Care Professionals, Paraprofessionals	2,090	2,620	530	25.4	400
Dental Hygienists	870	1,090	220	25.3	140
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	3,520	4,330	810	23.0	300
Civil Engineering Technicians	540	660	120	22.2	110
Paralegal Personnel	910	1,110	200	22.0	50
Registered Nurses	8,700	10,100	1,400	16.1	1,020
Dietetic Technicians	130	150	20	15.4	20
Engineering & Related Techs	1,610	1,850	240	14.9	310
Industrial engineering Techs	140	160	20	14.3	20
Radiology Technologists	500	570	70	14.0	50
Medical, Clinical Lab Assistants	670	750	80	11.9	60
Veterinary Technicians	180	200	20	11.1	30
Vocational Education:	**Annual Averages 1997**	**2004**	**Absolute Change**	**Percent Change**	**Due To Separations**
Central Office & PBX Installers	310	460	150	48.4	90
Surgical Technicians	220	300	80	36.4	40
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	230	310	80	34.8	30
Communications Equipment Mechanics	250	330	80	32.0	60
Travel Agents	130	160	30	23.1	20
Emergency Medical Technicians	450	550	100	22.2	80
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	290	340	50	17.2	50
Hazardous Materials Removal Worker	180	210	30	16.7	30
Welders and Cutters	480	560	80	16.7	90
Sales Agents-- Real Estate	570	660	90	15.8	80
Secretaries, Legal	1,310	1,490	180	13.7	150
Drafters	900	1,010	110	12.2	160
Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,010	2,200	190	9.5	300
Hairdressers, Hair Stylists	990	1,080	90	9.1	190
Stenographers and/or Court Reporters	350	380	30	8.6	40
Data Entry Keyers --Ex Composing	2,500	2,640	140	5.6	130
Secretaries, General	9,050	9,450	400	4.4	1,010
Secretaries, Medical	720	750	30	4.2	80

Technical Note:
The complete list of fields requiring a community college education is available at: http://www.calmis.ca.gov/FILE/OCCPROJ/sacTB6.XLS
Source:
Employee Development Department, Labor Market Division, *Occupational Employment Projections for Sacramento County*, from 1997 to 2004.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding those fields requiring community college education that are expected to grow is important information for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Knowledge about the specific occupations that will grow is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

Economic Trends

Employment

Growth Fields Requiring Community College Education -- Yolo County

Chart 42
Projected Growth Fields in Yolo County Requiring an Associate Degree or Vocational Education: from 1999 to 2006

Associate Degrees:	Annual Averages 1999	2006	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
Civil Engineering Technicians	50	50	0	0.0	10
Elect., Electronic Engineering Technicians	30	40	10	33.3	10
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	30	40	10	33.3	0
Engineering Related Technicians	130	150	20	15.4	20
Biological, Agricultural, Food Technicians	190	270	80	42.1	40
Chemical Technicians, Except Health	80	110	30	37.5	20
Physical, Life Science Technicians	480	600	120	25.0	90
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	330	420	90	27.3	30
Registered Nurses	510	570	60	11.8	60
Medical, Clinical Lab Assistants	130	140	10	7.7	10
Dental Hygienists	70	90	20	28.6	10
Medical Records Technicians	60	80	20	33.3	10
Radiology Technologists	40	50	10	25.0	0
Health Care Professionals, Paraprofessionals	490	580	90	18.4	90
Vocational Education:	**Annual Averages 1999**	**2006**	**Absolute Change**	**Percent Change**	**Due To Separations**
Drafters	150	170	20	13.3	30
Licensed Vocational Nurses	110	120	10	9.1	20
Broadcast Technicians	50	60	10	20.0	10
Travel Agents	60	60	0	0.0	10
Secretaries, Legal	40	40	0	0.0	10
Secretaries, Medical	40	40	0	0.0	0
Secretaries, General	2,720	3,140	420	15.4	330
Data Entry Keyers, Ex. Composing	290	340	50	17.2	20
Hairdressers, Hair Stylists	60	70	10	16.7	10
Aircraft Mechanics	30	30	0	0.0	0
Communications Equipment Mechanics	50	60	10	20.0	10
Welders and Cutters	120	180	60	50.0	30

Technical Note:
The complete list of fields requiring a community college education is available at: http://www.calmis.ca.gov/FILE/OCCPROJ/yoloTB6.XLS
Source:
Employee Development Department, Labor Market Division, *Occupational Employment Projections for Yolo County*, from 1999 to 2006.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding those fields requiring community college education that are expected to grow is important information for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Knowledge about the specific occupations that will grow is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

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Economic Trends

Employment

Growth Fields Requiring Community College Education -- Golden Sierra Counties (includes Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer and Sierra Counties)

Chart 43
Projected Growth Fields in the Golden Sierra Counties* Requiring an Associate Degree or Vocational Education: from 1997 to 2004

Associate Degrees:	Annual Averages 1997	2004	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
Civil Engineering Technicians	90	120	30	33.3	20
Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technicians	440	770	330	75.0	80
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	70	100	30	42.9	10
Engineering Related Technicians	230	310	80	34.8	50
Physical, Life Science Technicians	90	110	20	22.2	20
Paralegal Personnel	90	140	50	55.6	10
Legal Assistants/Technicians--Clerical	110	170	60	54.5	10
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	1,820	2,320	500	27.5	160
Respiratory Care Practitioners	100	150	50	50.0	10
Registered Nurses	2,040	2,490	450	22.1	250
Medical, Clinical Lab Assistants	120	140	20	16.7	10
Dental Hygienists	360	460	100	27.8	60
Medical Records Technicians	80	100	20	25.0	20
Radiology Technicians	130	150	20	15.4	10
Veterinary Technicians	140	160	20	14.3	20
Health Care Professionals, Paraprofessionals	440	650	210	47.7	90
Vocational Education:	**Annual Averages 1997**	**2004**	**Absolute Change**	**Percent Change**	**Due To Separations**
Drafters	200	260	60	30.0	40
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	60	80	20	33.3	10
Licensed Vocational Nurses	650	760	110	16.9	100
Emergency Medical Technicians	190	290	100	52.6	40
Sales Agents--Real Estate	140	180	40	28.6	20
Travel Agents	60	80	20	33.3	10
Secretaries, Legal	170	210	40	23.5	20
Secretaries, Medical	200	210	10	5.0	20
Secretaries, General	2,480	3,150	670	27.0	310
Stenographers and/or Court Reporters	100	130	30	30.0	10
Data Entry Keyers -- Composing	310	550	240	77.4	20
Hairdressers, Hair Stylists	290	450	160	55.2	70
Aircraft Mechanics	60	80	20	33.3	10
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	80	250	170	212.5	20
Electronics Repairers--Commercial	80	80	0	0.0	20
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	90	110	20	22.2	20
Welders and Cutters	200	280	80	40.0	40

Technical Notes:
* Golden Sierra Counties includes Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer and Sierra counties.
The complete list of fields requiring a community college education is available at: http://www.calmis.ca.gov/FILE/OCCPROJ/GoldTB6.XLS
Source:
Employee Development Department, Labor Market Division, *Occupational Employment Projections for Sacramento County*, from 1997 to 2004.

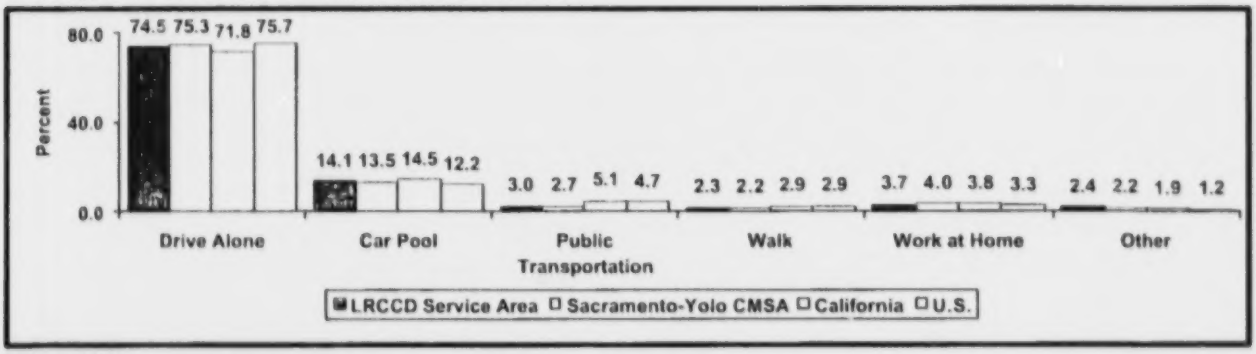
Importance of This Measure
Understanding those fields requiring community college education that are expected to grow is important information for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Knowledge about the specific occupations that will grow is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

Economic Trends

Employment

Commuting to Work

Chart 44
How Workers 16 Years and Over Commute to Work: Census 2000



Technical Note:
Driving alone and carpooling include cars, trucks and vans; public transportation includes taxi cab.
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

Commuting to Work
Residents in the Greater Sacramento Area rely heavily on commuting to work by driving alone. Although a slightly lower proportion of workers in the LRCCD Service Area commute by driving alone than is the case nationally (74.5% vs. 75.7%), the figure is higher than California's 71.8%. Likewise, the proportions of the LRCCD Service Area's residents who take public transportation is a lower 3.0%, compared to the state's 5.1%. But almost the same proportion carpool (14.1%) compared to their counterparts statewide (14.5%). On a county-wide basis, a slightly higher 3.7% of Yolo County workers take public transportation, but this remains lower than the state's 5.1%.

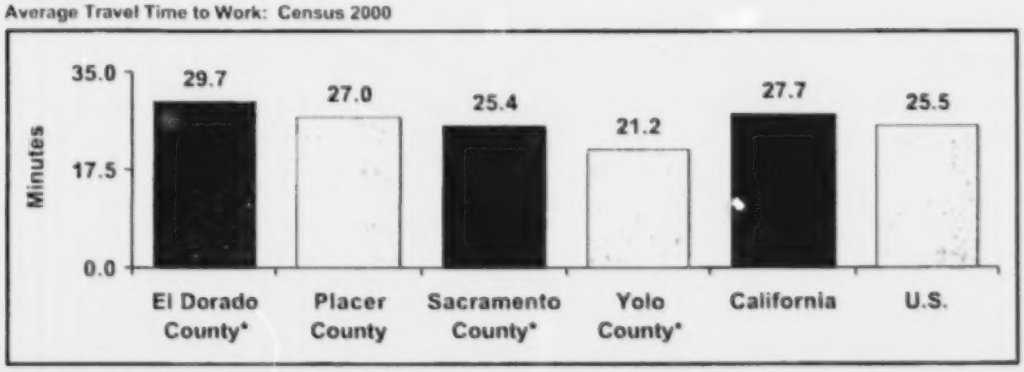
Importance of This Measure
Understanding travel to work patterns of area residents is important, particularly since congestion and pollution are now major concerns in Greater Sacramento. Educating more residents about the importance of carpooling and public 30 years.

Economic Trends

Employment

Travel Time to Work

Chart 45
Average Travel Time to Work: Census 2000



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

Time to Commute to Work
Yolo County workers have a low average of 21.2 minutes to commute to work, followed by Sacramento County workers who have a 25.4 minute average commute, similar to the nation's 25.5 minute average. Residents of El Dorado County have a higher 29.7 minute average commute to work.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding travel to work patterns of area residents is important, particularly since congestion and pollution are now major concerns in Greater Sacramento. Educating more residents about the importance of carpooling and public transportation are major goals for this area that is expected to see continued population growth over the next 20 to 30 years.

Economic Trends

Income

Median Household, Median Family and Per Capita Income

Chart 46
Median Household and Family Income: 1999

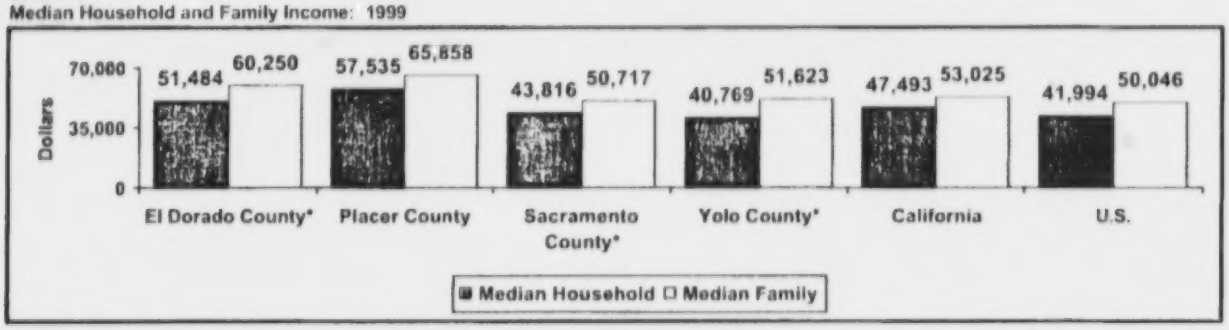
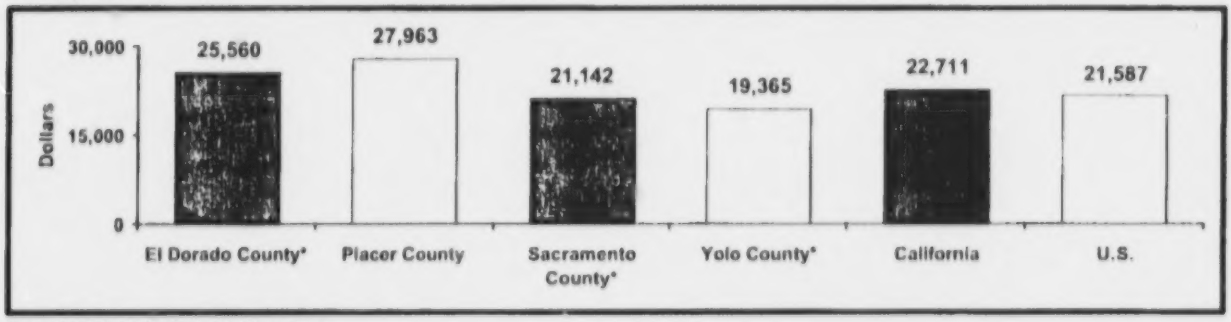


Chart 47
Per Capita Income: 1999



Technical Note for Charts 46 and 47:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source for Charts 46 and 47:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

Median Household and Family Income

El Dorado County's median income levels are higher than the state median levels, while those of Sacramento and Yolo counties are lower. All three of California's income levels are higher than the nation's, however at the local level, the median household and family income level measures are almost the same as the U.S. average. Moreover, the per capita income levels of Yolo County residents and Sacramento County residents, as well, are lower than the U.S. average.

Importance of This Measure

Understanding comparative income levels provides a measure of economic well being of local area residents, an important indicator of the economic capacity of the region.

Economic Trends

Housing

Housing Costs

Chart 48
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing: 1999

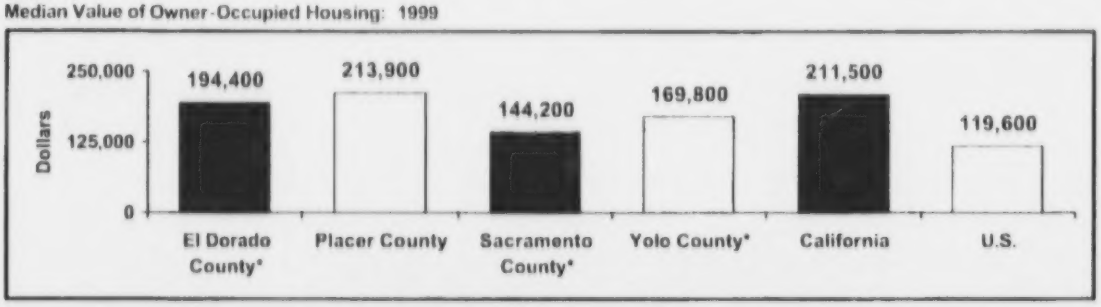
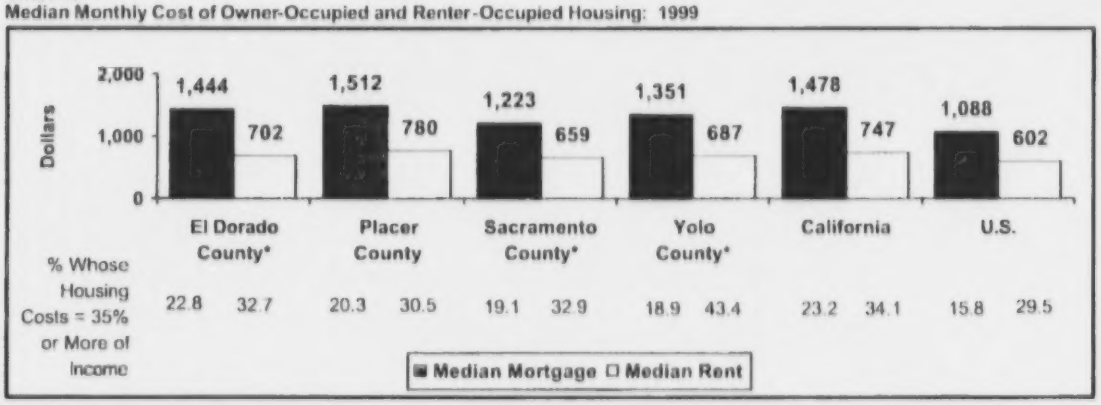


Chart 49
Median Monthly Cost of Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing: 1999



Technical Note for Charts 48 and 49:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source for Charts 48 and 49:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

Cost of Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing
Housing costs are much higher for residents of California than those in the U.S., both for those who rent and those who own their homes. Likewise, the median value of owner-occupied housing is higher.

The residents of the counties of the LRCCD Service Area, particularly those of Sacramento and Yolo counties, have lower median monthly rental and mortgage costs than is the case statewide. However, far more residents of Yolo County who rent their homes (43.4% vs. the state's 34.1% and the nation's 29.5%) spend more than one-third of their income on housing. This is of particular concern, given that the per capita income of Yolo County residents is lower than both the state's and the nation's figures. A lower proportion of homeowners, however must spend more than one-third of their income on mortgage payments: 19.1% for Sacramento County homeowners and 18.9% for Yolo County homeowners compared to 23.2% of California homeowners. All of these figures are much higher than the 15.8% of U.S. homeowners who spend more than 35.0% on their mortgages.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding comparative housing costs provides a measure of disposable wealth of local area residents, an important indicator of the economic capacity of the region.

Economic Trends

Poverty Indicators

Population in Poverty

Chart 50
All Persons in Poverty as a Proportion of the Total Population: 1997 and 1999

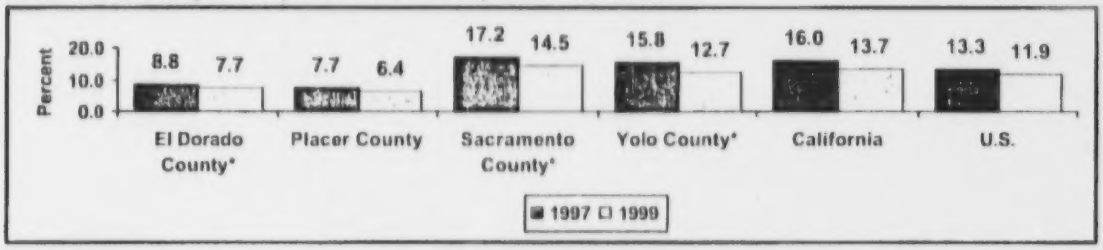
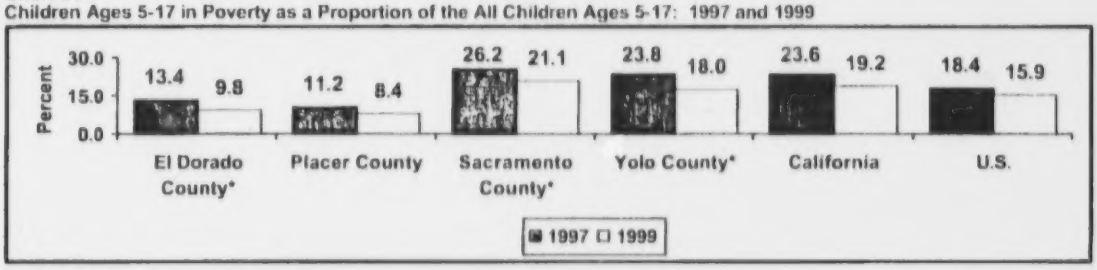


Chart 51
Children Ages 5-17 in Poverty as a Proportion of the All Children Ages 5-17: 1997 and 1999



Technical Note for Charts 50 and 51:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source for Charts 50 and 51:
U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*, Last Revised: October 29, 2002

Proportion of the Population in Poverty
The most recently available estimates of the number of people in poverty in 1999 show that individuals in poverty as a proportion of the population have dropped from the 1997 levels, both for all persons in poverty as well as children, ages 5-17 across all counties of Greater Sacramento, as well as across California and the U.S. Poverty levels rose steadily from the early 1990s through 1997, when 17.2% of all residents in Sacramento County and 26.2% of children, ages 5-17 were in poverty, dropping to 14.5% and 21.1%, respectively, by 1999. There were an estimated 223,486 people in poverty throughout Greater Sacramento in 1999 and 4,562,089 people in poverty statewide.

Although the news about declining poverty levels is better, there still remains a large number of children in poverty. The charts above show that about one-fifth of children ages 5-17 in Sacramento County live in poverty. Moreover, the number of children ages 5-17 in poverty in the LRCCD Service Area was almost unchanged from 1995 to 1999; the drop was a mere 0.9%, compared to a statewide drop of 6.5% and a nationwide drop of 12.0%. Of all individuals living in poverty in the LRCCD Service Area, 41.6% are children under the age of 18; of that, 12.8% are below the age of five. There were 86,480 individuals below the age of 18 living in poverty, down from 92,283; of these figures, 59,844 were ages 5-17 in 1999, down from 60,382 in 1995; the remaining individuals are below the age of five.

National figures released in September 2002 show that the proportion of all persons in poverty dropped again slightly to 11.3% in 2000 and then rose slightly in 2001 to 11.7%. However, state and county level data are not yet available for 2000 and 2001.

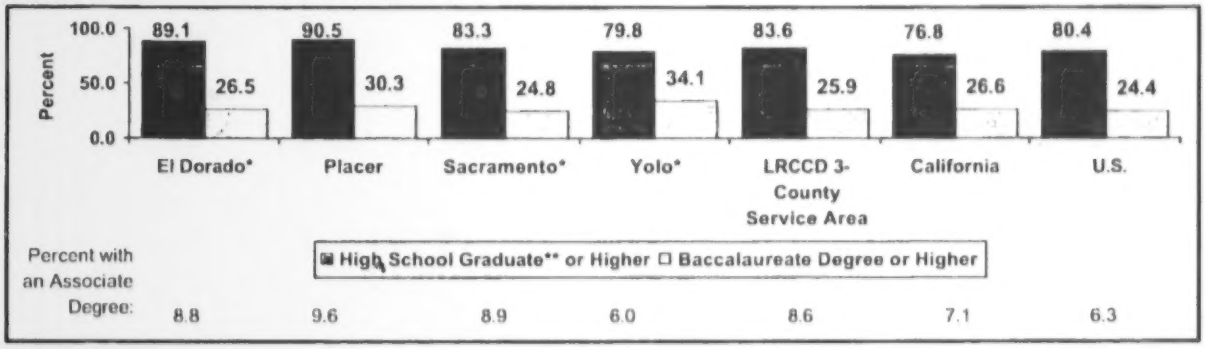
Importance of This Measure
Understanding comparative housing costs provides a measure of disposable wealth of local area residents, an important indicator of the economic capacity of the region.

Education Performance Trends

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment of the Population Ages 25 and Older

Chart 52
Educational Attainment of the Population Ages 25 and Older: 2000



Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
** High school graduate or equivalency.

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

Educational Attainment
Adults residing in the LRCCD Service Area ages 25 and older have obtained higher levels of education than is the case statewide and nationally; 83.6% are high school graduates or higher, compared to the state's 76.8% and the nation's 80.4%. Those holding associate degrees make up a slightly higher proportion in the LRCCD Service Area -- 8.6%, compared to the state's 7.1% and the nation's 6.3%.

At 25.9%, baccalaureate degree earners comprise more than a quarter of this adult population group in LRCCD's Service Area. Comparable figures for the state and nation are 26.6% and 24.4%, respectively.

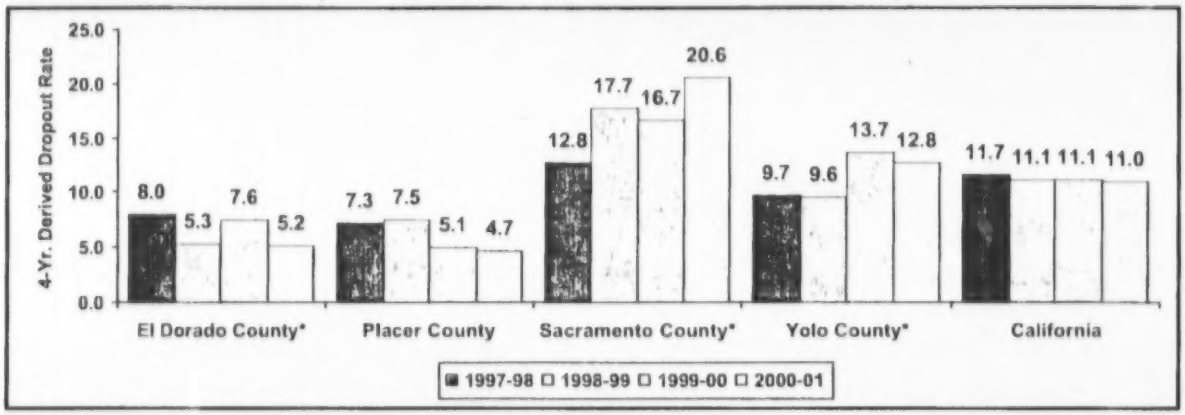
Importance of This Measure
Understanding the level of education achieved by adults of working age is an important indicator of the quality of the workforce.

Education Performance Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Public High School Drop-out Rates

Chart 53
Four-Year Derived High School Dropout Rates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1997-98 through 2000-01



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Annual Dropout Rates for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts*.

Public High School Dropout Rate
By this measure, changes in academic achievement by high school students in Greater Sacramento appear to be mixed.

El Dorado County schools have lower than average dropout rates, ranging from a low 5.2% in 2000-01 to a higher 8.0% in 1997-98, all well below the statewide rates that hover in the 11.0-11.7% range over the four-year period. Yolo County schools saw a slight decline in their dropout rate to a 1997-98 rate of 9.6%. More recently in 1999-2000 Yolo County's rate climbed above the state's 11.1% to a rate of 13.7%, then declining to 12.8% in 2000-01, which is still above the state's 11.0%.

While the statewide rate has remained consistent over the last four years, Sacramento County's dropout rates have consistently been higher, particularly from 1998-99 onward. In 2000-01, one-fifth of the county's students dropped out of school. This is particularly alarming since 79.7% of K-12 public school enrollment and 76.8% of public high school graduates residing in the LRCCD Service Area attend schools in Sacramento County.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding the dropout rates of Greater Sacramento counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of some students who will enter Los Rios colleges.

Education Performance Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Public High School Dropout Rates by Ethnicity

Chart 54
Four-Year Derived High School Dropout Rates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2000-01

	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	All Students
El Dorado County*	3.7	0.0	3.4	7.0	5.4	11.1	5.1	5.2
Placer County	5.3	2.7	0.0	9.7	2.2	8.3	4.4	4.7
Sacramento County*	28.0	22.9	17.4	27.7	30.9	20.7	15.5	20.6
Yolo County*	22.1	6.0	8.9	16.6	25.0	12.9	10.8	12.8
California	19.1	6.0	7.2	15.0	14.2	12.5	6.7	11.0

Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Annual Dropout Rates for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts*.

Public High School Dropout Rate by Ethnicity
With the majority of ethnic minority high school students enrolled in Sacramento County and Yolo County schools, dropout rates for these two counties are of particular interest.

In Sacramento County, dropout rates for all ethnic groups are substantially higher for public school students than their counterparts statewide; the statewide rates range from 6.0% to 19.1%, compared to Sacramento County's range of 17.4% to 30.9%. Furthermore, across the board, the dropout rates for all ethnic groups have increased substantially since 1998-99 in Sacramento County, except for white students whose rates are relatively unchanged, but still much higher than the statewide rate in 2000-01. The dropout rate almost doubled for Asian students over the four-year period, and increased by four points or more for the Filipino, Latino and African American groups.

Yolo County's ethnic student population is influenced primarily by Asian, Latino and white groups. Dropout rates for Latino and African American students are slightly higher than the state rate, while the dropout rate for Asian students is the same as that of their statewide counterparts. Over time, the dropout rates for Asian and African American students of Yolo County was relatively unchanged in 2000-01, compared to 1997-98, while rates for Latino students increased from 13.5% to 16.6%. Overall, dropout rates increased through 1999-2000 but then decreased slightly in 2000-01.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding the dropout rates of LRCCD Service Area counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years. The data displayed in this chart indicate that all groups -- African American, Asian, Filipino, Latino, Native American, Pacific Islander and white -- enrolled in Sacramento County schools have much higher dropout rates than their counterparts statewide, as is the case for Native Americans of Yolo County schools, as well, although their numbers are relatively small. This is of particular concern since well over three-fourths of all students in schools (79.7%) in the LRCCD Service Area reside in Sacramento County. An overall high school dropout rate of 20.6% vs. a statewide dropout rate of 11.1% is cause for concern. This indicator should continue to be monitored; continually increasing dropout rates may be indicators that more support services and basic skills courses will be needed at Los Rios colleges.

Education Performance Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Academic Performance of the High School Population

Chart 55
Proportion of Test Takers Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: 2001-02

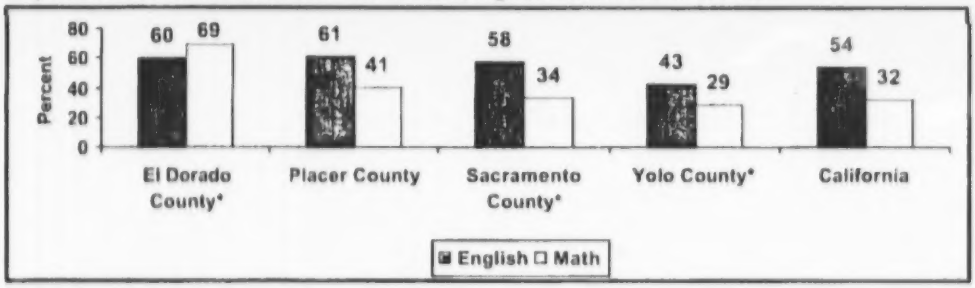


Chart 56
Proportion of Test Takers Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam by Gender: 2001-02

	English		Math	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
El Dorado*	68%	54%	70%	67%
Placer	67%	58%	39%	43%
Sacramento*	64%	53%	33%	35%
Yolo*	52%	38%	29%	30%
California	59%	50%	31%	33%

Technical Notes for Charts 55 and 56:
The CA High School Exit Exam is administered to students enrolled in tenth grade.
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source for Charts 55 and 56:
CA Dept. of Ed., High School Exit Exam Office, *California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) Results for Mathematics and English Language Arts*, 2002.

Results of the California High School Exit Exam
Tenth grade students are required to complete a high school exit exam that can be repeated in subsequent grades until passed. The exam results reflect the pass rates of 10th grade students, with small proportions of students from the upper grades who were first-time test takers. Results indicate that most students in the three counties served by Los Rios colleges perform better on the high school exit exam in English, with the exception of Yolo County, where only 43% passed the exam, compared to 54% statewide; Census 2000 figures show that one-third of Yolo County residents speak a language other than English at home, which may be indicative of lower scores for students on the English exam. A high 60% of El Dorado County students passed the English exam, followed by a slightly lower 58% in Sacramento County. The proportions passing the math exam, however, are much lower with roughly one-third passing in Sacramento and Yolo counties, as well as students statewide. It is only El Dorado County where the proportions are a substantially higher 69%.

Higher proportions of girls tend to pass the English exam, while boys pass the math exam in slightly higher proportions. Asian and white students pass the exams in higher numbers than African American and Latino students who tend to pass in lower proportions; this holds true for both English and math exams.

Importance of This Measure
Understanding the proportion of students of LRCCD Service Area counties' schools passing the high school exit exam is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

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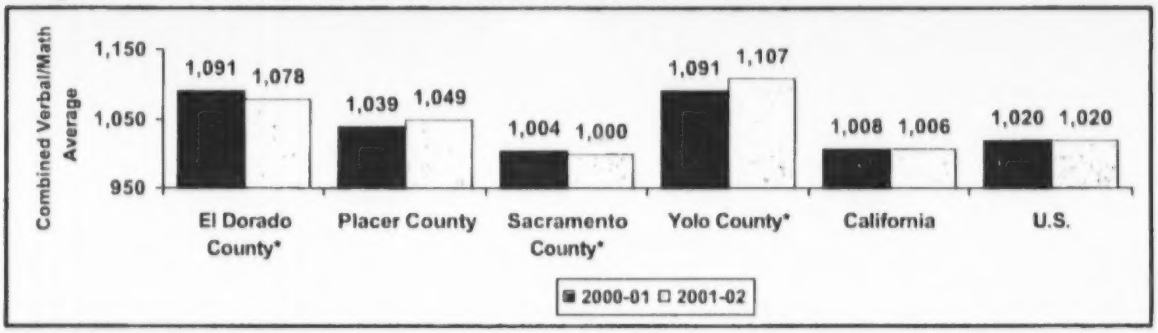
Education Performance Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Academic Performance of the High School Population

Chart 57
Average Combined Scores of 12th Grade Students on the SAT Exam: 2000-01 and 2001-02



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., Education Planning and Information Center, *SAT-I Report*, 2000-01 and 2001-02.

Averages SAT Scores of 12th Grade High School Students
Twelfth grade students enrolled in schools located in El Dorado and Yolo counties score well above the state and national average scores, but students enrolled in Sacramento County schools score well below the U.S. average and slightly below the state average; 76.8% of all high school graduates in the LRCCD Service Area attend schools in Sacramento County.

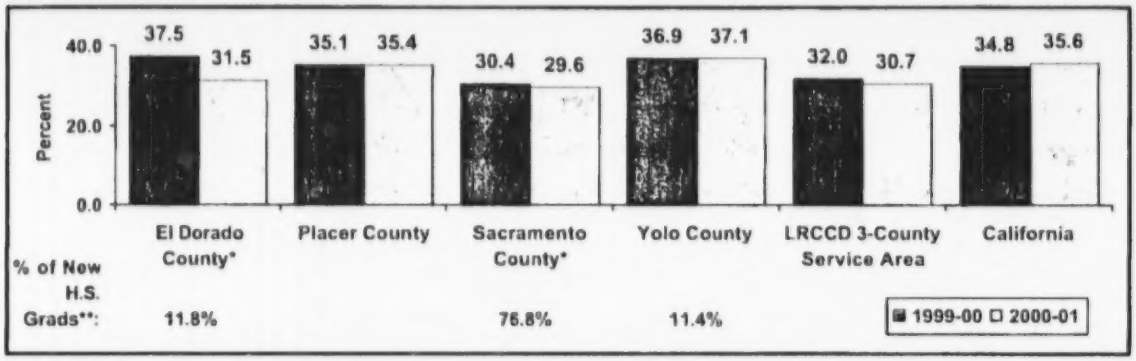
Importance of This Measure
Understanding the average SAT test scores of 12th grade students enrolled in high schools located in the LRCCD Service Area counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

Education Performance Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Academic Performance of the School-Age Population

Chart 58
Proportion of 12th Graders Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements in Greater Sacramento and California Schools: Class of 2000 and 2001



Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
** Indicates the proportion of all new public high school graduates from each county within the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges (Graduating Class of 2001).
Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., *Graduates Meeting UC or CSU Entrance Requirements*, 1999-00 and 2000-01.

UC/CSU Eligibility
On a statewide basis, 34.8% of 1999-2000 graduates and a slightly higher 35.6% of 2000-01 graduates met CSU or UC entrance requirements. On the local level, the three-county area saw lower proportions meeting the requirements both years, with 32.0% in 1999-2000 and 30.7% in 2000-01. These figures follow a higher 1997-98 proportion of 37.4% and a 1998-99 proportion of 36.1%.

El Dorado County saw a surprising drop from 37.5% in 1999-2000 to 31.5% in 2000-01; the proportions for the two preceding years were 42.1% and 42.6%. Yolo County continues to maintain higher than state proportions at 36.9% in 1999-2000 and 37.1% in 2000-01; these proportions remain at approximately the same levels of the two preceding years.

It is Sacramento County where the proportions are the lowest at 30.4% in 1999-2000 and 29.6% in 2000-01. In 1997-98, Sacramento County's proportion was 36.8%, followed by a lower 32.8% one year later.

Importance of This Measure
UC/CSU eligibility is yet another implication of the level of preparation of young students entering Los Rios colleges. In 2001, 76.8% of the graduates of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges were from Sacramento County schools. Since the vast majority of graduates enrolling in Los Rios colleges are from Sacramento County, the declining CSU/UC eligibility rate is cause for concern.

Political Trends
Impacting the District

Monitoring Political Trends

National, state, local and institutional level issues, in both the policy and funding arena, greatly influence direction setting for Los Rios Community College District. Several key political issues of recent are likely to impact local policy. These include issues related to the following ten areas:

- **Accountability** -- Accountability remains a top priority, at both the state and federal levels. Accountability challenges related to PFE, VTEA and other federal occupational programs are requiring more comprehensive monitoring of student outcomes data related to special initiatives developed to improve student performance.

- **Accreditation** — New accreditation standards are requiring the district to evaluate student outcomes beyond the institutional level down to the program level. The year 2003 marks the first time that the three Los Rios colleges are undergoing the re-accreditation process at the same time and Folsom Lake Center will undergo its first college-level accreditation process, as its status changes from center to college, requiring a coordinated evaluation effort across the district.

- **Adaptation to the New Administrative Systems** -- With the implementation of the PeopleSoft HR, Financial and Student systems over the last few years, staff must continue the adaptation of processes to insure data integrity and high levels of services to students and staff.

- **Alternative Academic Calendar** — Current interest on the part of the faculty in evaluating a move from an 18-week to a 15-week semester requires a thorough understanding of the advantages and disadvantages from a student outcomes, staff workload and fiscal perspective.

- **Budget Deficit** — The increasing demands for community college education in the area are being sabotaged by the state budget deficit, challenging the district to find novel ways to serve students in this resource poor environment.

- **Communication** — Internally, it appears that there is a need to develop new strategies to enhance rapid communication up, down and across the organization, since communication across the district surfaced as an area of concern in two recent studies: *How Are We Doing Employee Survey* (2001) and the *District Mapping Survey* (2002).

- **Enrollment Growth and Facilities Planning** — Projections suggest that California community colleges will face a rapidly growing student population and Los Rios Community College District is projected to be among those with the fastest growth. Accommodating five-percent-plus enrollment growth annually over the next several years is providing a major facilities planning challenge for the district, particularly as the state budget deficit grows.

- **Distance Learning and Technology-Mediated Educational Services** — With the expansion of online learning opportunities for students, issues about copyright infringement, adequacy of technical infrastructure and evaluation of learning are becoming major pieces of the accountability concerns for this new mode of student learning. More importantly, evaluation of distance learning programs, with attention to the new approaches to assessing course and program effectiveness, is becoming an important priority for all institutions of higher education.

- **Local Population Growth and Environmental Concerns** -- Related to the issue of planning for enrollment growth in the district is the local concern for transportation and air pollution problems that are facing consideration within the broader economic development community of the Greater Sacramento Area. Facilities planning is more likely to involve partnerships with local area economic development entities.

- **Local Population Growth with Broadening Social and Educational Divisions** -- Growth of the immigrant population and growth in the number of new students with limited socioeconomic opportunities is widening the gap among social groups, requiring an emphasis on allocating scarce resources to address underserved student needs.

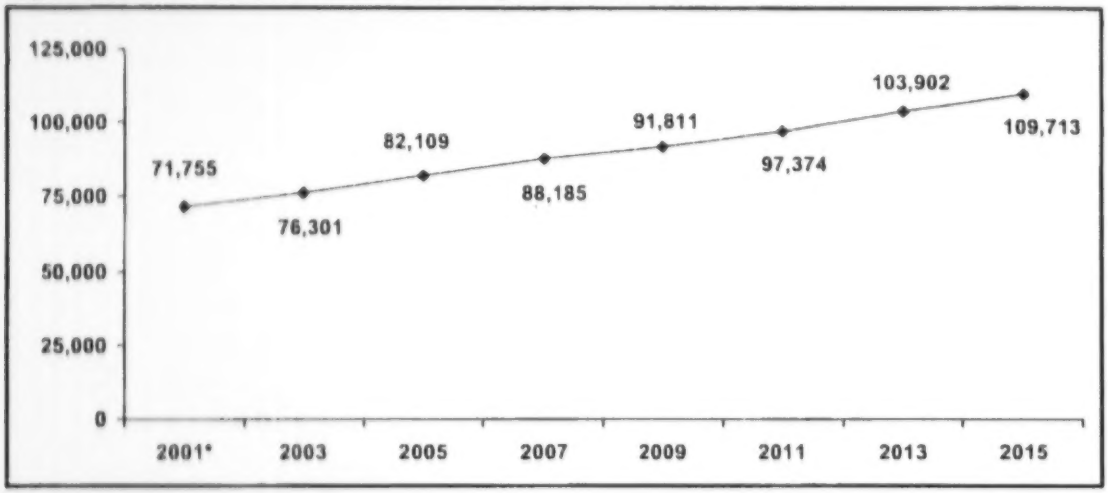
Importance of These Political Trends

These ten political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for the district for the upcoming year and beyond. Collectively, these ten trends have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the district and with the larger community of which it is an integral part.

Projected Enrollment Trends
for Los Rios Community College District

LRCCD Total Enrollment to 2015

Chart 59
Projected Enrollment for the Los Rios Community College District to the Year 2015



Technical Note:
* 2001 reflects actual Fall 2001 enrollment, as reported to the MIS of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges.
Source:
CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, Research Unit, *Long Range Enrollment and WSCH Forecasts*, 2002.

Changing Enrollment Trends
Data reported to the CA Community College State Chancellor's Office by LRCCD show that since 1980, Fall semester enrollment in Los Rios colleges has increased by 61.3%, from 44,479 to 71,755 by Fall 2001. Strong growth is projected to continue, reaching a 2015 total enrollment of 109,713, suggesting there will be a 52.9% rate of growth from the 71,755 students enrolled across the District in Fall 2001.

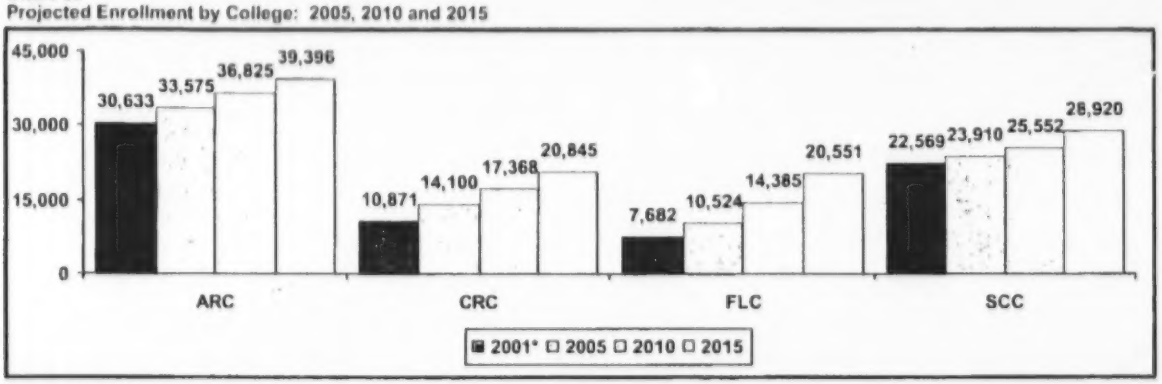
The chart above displays this expected growth through the enrollment projections generated by the California Community College Chancellor's Office (CC-CO) staff, adopted for use by LRCCD. CC-CO projections are generated using an econometric model that factors in costs facing students, college budget expenditures, population, unemployment and financial constraints (pre- and post-Proposition 13).

Importance of This Change
Understanding the projected rate of enrollment growth is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. These projections are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in updating both the five-year facilities plan and the educational program plan of Los Rios colleges. The two charts that follow, provide a snapshot of projected enrollment by college.

Projected Enrollment Trends
for Los Rios Community College District

LRCCD Total Enrollment to 2015

Chart 60
Projected Enrollment by College: 2005, 2010 and 2015



Technical Note:
* 2001 data reflect data as reported to the MIS of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges. CRC figures have been allocated proportionately to CRC and what will be the new Folsom Lake College beginning next year.

Source:
CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, Research Unit, *Long Range Enrollment and WSCH Forecasts*, 2002.

Enrollment Projections by College
The chart above provides college level breakdown of the official projections generated by the Research Unit of the Chancellor's Office of the CA Community Colleges. These projections are based upon the following assumptions:

- Enrollment growth will be strong at Cosumnes River College, given new population growth expected in the CRC service area by 2015, particularly in Franklin-Laguna, Elk Grove, Vineyard, South Sacramento and Cosumnes. Growth at CRC assumes new facility development on the campus to accommodate local population growth.

- Strong enrollment growth will continue to occur at Folsom Lake College since the completion of Phase I-A in late 2000 and the impending completion of Phase I-B for the Summer and Fall 2005 semesters. Likewise, enrollment growth will occur due to the new population expected in the FLC/EDC service area by 2015, particularly in Folsom, El Dorado Hills and Rancho Cordova.

- American River and Sacramento City colleges will see more limited growth primarily because of facilities limitations, but also because new population growth is more limited in their service areas through 2015. There are, however, several exceptions. Communities of the ARC service area that will grow substantially include the Natomas areas, both North and South. Those of the SCC service area include West Sacramento, South Sacramento and Vineyard.

Importance of This Change
Understanding the projected rate of growth for each college and its service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. College-specific enrollment patterns are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in generating up-to-date college-level projections for both the five-year facilities and the educational program planning processes.

Summary Observations of Trends

External Scan of Greater Sacramento 2002

Population Trends

Because Los Rios colleges serve a very defined geographic area, understanding shifts in the population is important for planning efforts to meeting educational needs of area residents. Moreover, understanding increases or decreases by segments of the population helps Los Rios colleges make plans for the ongoing realignment of educational programs and facility development that must constantly occur.

- LRCCD's 3-County Service Area 2002 population of 1.62 million will continue to grow -- by 17.5% to 1.90 million by 2010 and to 2.04 million by 2015, growing by 26.2% from its 2002 levels. As such, enrollment growth will likely come from the following high-growth communities over the next 15 years: Franklin-Laguna, Vineyard, Folsom, North Natomas, El Dorado Hills, Elk Grove, South Sacramento, West Sacramento and South Natomas by 2010; Rancho Cordova and Cosumnes by 2015.

- The number of high school graduates is projected to increase by 18.1% by 2011 from its 2001 level of 15,092. This means that increasing numbers of younger students will likely be enrolling at Los Rios colleges.

- As the population grows, it is becoming more ethnically diverse. In 1990 whites made up 71.4% of LRCCD's Service Area population, dropping to 67.4% by 1998 and to 63.4% by Census 2000, suggesting that diversity of the population is probably increasing much faster than was estimated during the 1990s.

- School age and high school graduate populations currently in the educational pipeline on their way to Los Rios colleges are where ethnic diversity is most pronounced. Whereas 36.6% of the population is non-white (2000 Census), 42.3% of the 2001 high school graduates are and 49.8% of all K-12 students are (2001-02 Academic Year).

- Census 2000 data suggest that the proportion of the population speaking a language other than English in the home is 24.4% for Sacramento County residents and 32.1% for Yolo County residents, with Spanish as the primary language spoken; 8.4% of all students in public schools of the 3-County Area served by Los Rios are English Language Learners who speak Spanish. Given the number of English language learners in the lower elementary grades, Los Rios colleges are likely to see growing numbers of students speaking Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Ukrainian and Mien over the next several years, while the number of students speaking Hmong will remain around the current numbers.

Population Trends -- Summary Comments

These data indicate that more students will be attending Los Rios colleges as the population continues its rapid growth. More minorities will be enrolling, particularly in the growing new high school graduate student population, where ethnic diversity is much more pronounced and more students with language barriers may enroll in Los Rios colleges over the next several years.

Economic Trends

Community colleges are the higher education segment providing workforce education that is most directly related to the local area economy. Understanding the changing nature of the area's economy is critical to aligning current academic programs as well as developing new academic programs that meet the needs of local business and industry. What follows is a synopsis of the key economic changes in Greater Sacramento important to educational planning in Los Rios colleges.

- The employment growth, economic expansion and economic diversification of the mid- to late-90s have stagnated throughout the state but to a lesser degree in Greater Sacramento.

- Occupations most often requiring a two-year degree or more that are expected to see the greatest number of new positions by 2002 in Sacramento County include: health-related occupations (nurses, health care professionals and paraprofessionals, medical lab assistants, surgical, dietetic, radiology and veterinary technicians); law clerks and assistants; teachers aides; engineering-related technicians (electrical, industrial, and civil); secretaries; data entry keyers and data processing/communication equipment mechanics; and building trade related positions (drafters, welders/cutters).

- Workers in Greater Sacramento have long average travel times to work (21.2 to 29.7 minutes), particularly those living in El Dorado County. In addition, large proportions drive and they drive alone -- 74.5% in the 3-County Area served by the District. Along with concerns about air quality, these two facts provide important reasons for developing a local center approach to managing projected enrollment growth.

- Measures of income levels of area residents suggest that many residents have incomes that are higher than the national average, except in Sacramento County where they are very similar to the national average measures of income level. Yet monthly costs for housing (both owner-occupied and rented) are much higher, suggesting that more disposable income must be spent on housing, leaving far less disposable income than the national average. One-third or more of the residents of Greater Sacramento counties who rent housing spend more than 35.0% of their income for housing and 43.4% of those in Yolo County do, compared to 29.5% nationally.

- Earlier Environmental Scan reports have showed that an alarming proportion of the school-age population of Greater Sacramento was at or below the poverty level. Poverty levels rose steadily from the early 1990s through 1997 both for all persons in poverty as well as children ages 5-17. Both declined in 1999. However, there still remains a large number of children in poverty -- a little over one-fifth of all children ages 5-17 in Sacramento County. Of all of the residents of the LRCCD Service Area living in poverty, 41.6% are children under the age of 18. Poverty levels remain higher in Sacramento County than the rates statewide and nationally.

Economic Trends — Summary Comments
Although the diverse, knowledge-based economy of the region is currently stagnant, it still requires workers who must begin their careers with more education than in the past. Many of the projected job openings require community college education. As such, Los Rios colleges continue to play an important role in preparing area residents for work. However, expansion of the local economy has not benefited all citizens equally. Data suggest that a fairly high proportion of school-age children in the three-county area served by Los Rios still live in poor families. Although the numbers dropped in 1999 from the 1997 levels, data for more recent years, which are not yet available, may show that more residents are below poverty, given the economic stagnation that now exists.

Education Performance Trends

Monitoring educational performance provides information about the academic preparation of an important segment of those seeking a community college education. Understanding the educational levels of the population in general and how well-prepared students of the K-12 student cohorts are for higher education helps Los Rios colleges plan ahead for the development of appropriate support services that will meet the educational needs of their students.

- The educational news is mixed. On one hand, the population of Greater Sacramento, age 25 and older has achieved higher levels of education than those age 25 or older across the state and the nation, an accomplishment that bodes well for the local economy over the long term.

- On the other hand, some of the K-12 performance indicators suggest that education levels of younger residents of Greater Sacramento may be lower. High school dropout rates are higher in Sacramento and Yolo counties, where 88.2% of the LRCCD Service Area's new high school graduates reside. SAT Exam scores achieved by 12th grade students of Sacramento County are lower than the state and national averages. Likewise, fewer Sacramento County 12th graders are UC/CSU eligible compared to the state, with proportions dropping from 36.8% in 1997-98 to 30.4% in 1999-2000 and 29.6% by 2000-01.

K-12 Performance Trends -- Summary Comments
These data indicate that at least for the near term, some new high school graduates enrolling may be less academically prepared for college-level education than earlier cohorts, and certainly less prepared than their counterparts nationwide. Improving student outcomes when increasing numbers of new at-risk students are entering our colleges may be an important challenge facing faculty and staff in the foreseeable future.

Political Trends

National, state, local and institutional level issues, in both the policy and funding arena, greatly influence direction setting for Los Rios Community College District. Ten key political issues of recent have been identified as likely to impact local policy. Among the ten, the most critical are:

- Maintaining accountability as well as adequate student services and instructional delivery during a time of fiscal crisis at the state level

- Ensuring that student learning is taking place in courses and overall programs of study, utilizing newly created standards for learning assessment for accreditation, also to be implemented as fiscal resources are scarce

- Managing general enrollment growth, as it relates to facilities planning -- maintaining and increasing facilities that will adequately serve the growing numbers of students over the next ten to fifteen years during a time of fiscal crisis at the state level

- Meeting the educational and student support needs of growing minority and immigrant populations during a time of fiscal constraint, many of whom have limited socioeconomic opportunities

Political Trends — Summary Comments
These political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for the district for the upcoming year and beyond. All have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the District and with the larger community of which it is an integral part.

Projected Enrollment Trends

Understanding the projected rate of enrollment growth, for the district as well as for each college and its service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. These projections are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in updating both the five-year facilities plan and the educational program plan of Los Rios colleges.

- State projections suggest that the trend of high enrollment growth in Los Rios colleges since 1980 will continue, growing by a large 52.9% rate from the Fall 2001 figure of 71,755 to 109,713 by Fall of 2015. The District will be challenged to meet the needs of this projected student body during this time of fiscal constraint.

- Population changes both in terms of age and ethnic mix will mold the student population to be served as enrollment growth occurs.

Projected Enrollment Trends – Summary Comments
Understanding the projected rate of growth is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. Equally important is developing an understanding of what the enrollment mix will be, based on demographic changes within the regional population. Los Rios colleges are likely to be enrolling a growing number of new, young students who are ethnic minorities, particularly those in Sacramento and Yolo counties. Some of these new students may also be either economically disadvantaged or educationally disadvantaged and many may be both.

Sources of Data and Information

U.S. Bureau of the Census; CA Department of Finance; Sacramento Area Council of Governments; U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; CA Department of Education; LRCCD Office of Institutional Research Data Warehouse; California Community College's Chancellor's Office; Research and Planning Group for California Community Colleges; CA Employment Development Department (EDD); CA EDD Labor Market Division; CA Trade and Commerce Agency.

This report was written by Judith Beachler, Director, Office of Institutional Research, Los Rios Community College District.

For further information please call: 916-568-3131, LRCCD Office of Institutional Research.

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